The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

An Attack on Mobile Apprehended

MORE ABOUT GENERAL LEE'S RETREAT.

The Capture of the Blockade-Runner Merrimac.

Six Thousand Dollars Offered for Substitutes in Richmond.

The Cotton in Mississippi to be Destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We continue our extracts from late Southern papers:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 6.

"There can be no doubt but that the immense sums realized by the Yankee Government for exemptions, are applied to the payment of bounties in Ireland. There are few young men among the laboring classes in that country who would not be tempted to enter any service for $400. Estimating the relative value of the necessaries of life there and at the North, this amount would be equal to $1,000 in New-York. Its value to the recipient, as the opportune medium of present relief and future hope to a family on the verge of starvation, can only be estimated by those who may be themselves the victims of suffering and poverty.

Of course this boon will be peculiarly acceptable to the class with whom emigration is a present necessity. The services of this class can readily be secured either before or after their arrival—much cheaper, doubtless, in the latter than in the former instance. And what is peculiarly infamous in connection with this movement, is the fact that *the barbarous Yankee Government subsidizes Irish citizens in New-York and other points of emigration, to decoy into the meshes of enlistment traps the innocent and unsuspecting among the fresh arrivals.* This furnishes a prolific source from which to replenish devastated armies, while the materials derived therefrom present a poor offset for the South in the matter of retaliation, should that dire extremity be forced upon us. *There is reason to apprehend that the indifference of the Yankee Government in regard to the fate of these poor hirelings, will render them less scrupulous in forcing the alternative of retaliation upon us, than they would be, if they were compelled to rely upon native material in the prosecution of this war.* It is not improbable that they have been actuated in their past fiendish excesses by an infamous spirit of this sort, and inasmuch as they have the balance in their favor and recognize no law, human or divine, in the conduct of this war, we have for the present no means of redress. It is hard to realize that white men, even Yankees, could be so lost to every sense of humanity, every Christian sentiment, and so far disregard every law, social and moral, human and Divine, as wickedly to perpetrate the most infamous excesses against our soldiers and civilians, from a feeling of indifference as to the fate of the prisoners in our hands, and a knowledge of the relatively high estimate which we put upon the lives of our Southern troops. One might suppose that the humane instincts peculiar to the white man, even in the absence of social refinement or religious teaching, which is [illegible] condition, would have some influence in staying the progress of these murderous excesses. But no! And in estimating the force of the superior instincts of men in moderating evil passions, we should be careful not to confound all classes of white men, but to limit our calculations to the [illegible] Yankees. *Their instincts are peculiarly negroish, and herein we have the secret of that low fiendishness* which characterizes that race. In this identity of barbarous instincts consists the cohesive power which makes their social and matrimonial union agreeable. *Pares cum paribus congregantur,* and we doubt if the negro is not vastly superior to his Yankee associates in humane instincts and moral impulses.

We repeat that there is no hope of all humane observance of the rules of civilized warfare by the Yankees, so long as they can procure men to fight, in respect to whose fate in the event of retaliation, they are perfectly indifferent. *Our Government should devise some means to stop this foreign enlistment system.* If they believe that England will take any active steps in that direction, they are much mistaken. She has two motives in conniving at this system—first, the destruction of an element which was to her a source of annoyance and danger at home; and secondly, the giving a greater impulse to the war in this country with a view to expedite the grand issue of mutual exhaustion from which she hopes so much. She has long felt that the Irish lands could be more profitably used in the raising of Devon bullocks than poor human beings, and she would cheerfully connive at or actively promote any measure calculated to effect this change.

The best means by which, in our opinion, this plan of enlistment can be defeated, *is to engage the services of some influential men in Ireland, or send some from here, who would apply themselves to the work of enlightening the Irish people as to the infamous designs of the Yankee Government.* If these people were properly impressed with the true knowledge and character and object of this war, they would no longer permit themselves to be made tools for the gratification of Yankee malignity against the South.

"OUR HEIRS FOREVER."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

If any short-sighted Confederates, of feeble knees and pallid livers, have been deluding themselves with the idea that, in case of subjugation by our enemy, the worst that could happen to us would be merely to go back into the "Union as it was," with the "Constitution as it is," &c., *it is time for them to awake from that dream.* For us, in case of being overcome in the field, there is to be no Constitution and no law. The entire possession of the whole Southern country, with every house and estate; the absolute fee simple of all the land, with its "woods and waters, mills and fishings, to have and to hold unto Yankees, their heirs and assigns:" this is the prize for which our enemy fights, and without the prospect of which he would not strike another lick. To fully attain this, it will be necessary for the Yankees to abolish the Constitution entirely, so far as regards us Confederates. We must be left without rights, without legal remedies—an inferior race, creeping on the face of our own land. To make all ready for this sweeping operation, (which they think they will be able to enforce some time next winter,) the Yankee legislators, it seems, are preparing an ingenious law. The design of this law is explained by the New-York Times:

"THE CONFISCATION ACT.—The question of an amendment to the Confiscation act, so that the property of traitors, once confiscated, shall pass from them and their heirs forever, is being discussed by Congressmen, and will be brought up early in the next session. The law is now construed that after the death of the traitor, the estate reverts to his heirs, which renders the intended working of the act practically void."

A serious omission, certainly, in the Confiscation act, and as the time (so they fondly believe) approaches when the grand scheme of plunder is to be practically applied, they feel that no time is to be lost in arranging all the details of despoiling us, and disinheriting our heirs forever. To be sure, the "Constitution as it is" forbids expressly all forfeiture for "treason," except during the life of the person attainted. But this is nothing; as we said before, that Constitution is no longer to be construed as applying to us. *Our slaves* shall be citizens under the Constitution.

Our domestic traitors who can prove their "loyal" treason will have the benefit of the law, and probably retain their property, provided they can give very distinct evidence that they aided our enemies, and did their uttermost to bring ruin on their neighbors and on their native States; but for us there is to be no right, citizenship, franchise, or legal *status*; *we shall then be precisely in the position which the Supreme Judges in the Dred Scott case assigned to the negro race*; and thus, in Yankee cant, a striking retribution for our sins and sublime moral effect, will be combined with the profitable business of seizing upon the earth and the fullness thereof, to reward the saints and their heirs forever.

Surely, if our people fully understood and laid to heart the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, there would be no whisper heard anywhere of any possible termination to that struggle except in victory over our enemies. Any man who should hint at peace, and urge our Government to make peace, would be at once marked as a traitor, devising how to deserve well of his country's enemies, to win indulgence for himself by abandoning the common cause, and to merit rewards out of the plunder of his neighbors. We do believe that if Confederates universally comprehended this, men would be afraid to speak of peace or compromise, lest they should meet on the spot the doom of a traitor.

One may observe sometimes in the Confederate newspapers phrases which we regard as of ill omen. It has become common to talk sarcastically of the "last-ditch" men, and the "last-drop-of-blood" men—namely, those who declare that, rather than yield to Yankee rule, they will shed the last drop of their blood, and die in the last ditch. *Has this become a ridiculous sentiment, then?* It is possible that bar-room orators, or even the very gamblers, may have been heard to bluster in this sort of way without for a moment meaning to shed the *first* drop of their blood, or to die anywhere, save in their beds. But that does not make the idea in itself by any means ludicrous. On the contrary, if there be not now within this Confederacy several hundred thousand men, each one of whom is a "last drop" man, and a "last ditch" man, *then, indeed, it is ill with us this day—with us and our heirs forever.* If that "Confiscation act" ever comes to be applied throughout our country, those who shall live to see it will often wish they had died in any ditch at all.

The phrases may have become cant, and mean nothing in the mouths of most who use them, but the thing itself—*the firm resolution to perish rather than submit upon any terms whatever—is precisely what is wanted,* and all that is wanted to keep that famous Confiscation act forever in abeyance, a mere ornament to the Yankee statute book, and to transmit our bounteous soil, and our unstained honor along with it, to those unborn heirs forever, whom Washington law decrees to be born paupers and slaves.—*Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 6.*

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN AID.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 31.

Those blessed persons who expected nothing from England are filled to-day. Periodically there is a fuss in the British Parliament over the Southern Confederacy. Once in six months at least a "notice" is served on the world of a "motion" to be made by Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. LINDSAY, or GIBSON. With periodic regularity the motion is withdrawn, and the speculation which rested on it falls like a house of cards. The last edition of the old story is found in to-day's paper. ROEBUCK has been duly manipulated by the British Ministry. He is a wiser and sadder man than when he returned from France, and "much against his own judgment, asks that the motion be discharged." He is unwilling to trammel the action of the Government, and leaves the affairs of France and the Southern Confederacy entirely in the hands of the "noble Lord at its head." So the farthing rushlight of hope blinks and goes out once more.

It is time that this farce should tire the audience. *After all the proofs we have had of the settled determination of the English Government and people to do no act that shall tend to abridge this war or help the Southern Confederacy, or involve itself in a quarrel with the United States, the most sanguine and credulous should be at last incapable of further hallucination.* We have no worse enemies in the world than the British Government and the majority of the British nation. Not that they are friends of the North. They hate the whole American people, and gloat on their ruin. All their diplomacy has been and will ever be employed to prolong the war, by preventing the interference of any other nation.

The South never had, and never will have, reason to expect aught but evil from Great Britain. But in no event need any one expect Great Britain to do anything more than intrigue in this or any other imbroglio. It will not only never go to war, but will not take any step that may possibly involve a future appeal to arms. In judging that country, or in anticipating its action, one fact should never be lost sight of—that, in the present generation, it is the most peaceably inclined of all nations. The British people of our day have been educated into a horror of war as the most costly of all extravagances. NAPOLEON defined the English to be a nation of shopkeepers. The definition was then but partially true—and they convinced him of it before they were done with him. The British was once a combative as well as a mercantile race. But it is no longer so. Many wars have saddled it with an incredible debt, and weighted all its movements with monstrous taxation. The people who live in those islands have been taught by every circumstance of their lives that wars mean taxes. They pay the price of their ancestors' glory, and have fixed deep in their hearts the conviction that glory costs more than it is worth. The British people will not fight any more. A Ministry that appears to keep the nation out of the ring where broken heads are plenty and brickbats flying around, will always find itself on the strong side, and never have the least difficulty in settling the Roebucks and their like.

But France is a very different entity. The French, too, have had their wars. But they have not swallowed the opiate of a national debt. From time to time France has coolly repudiated the debt, and neither this nor any other generation of Frenchmen are deaf to the voice of active ambition. To be popular in France, the ruler for the time must bestir himself, must enlarge the sphere of French influence, and treat the people to a dish of carnage now and then. NAPOLEON is wise in his generation. He knows better than the Rois Fainéants. Even if he had not Mexico, it would be reasonable to look for his finger in the American pie. But the occupation of Mexico appears to render his interference compulsory, whenever it shall become evident that this Confederacy will cease to exist without it. The news which the reader will find elsewhere in this paper, renders the probabilities to which we have referred doubly strong. That news renders certain the only point in the case which was doubtful. It was not entirely ascertained whether the French invasion of Mexico was to create a European Government there, or simply to reduce the native organizations to order—whether the French interference was to be permanent or temporary. The movement to declare MAXIMILIAN of Austria, or some other whom NAPOLEON shall dictate, the nominal sovereign of Mexico, which the conquerors have on foot, settles that question beyond a doubt.

A new throne is about to be erected, whose occupant shall be the puppet of France; that *Idee Napoleonienne,* which has already been once embodied in a Kingdom of Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL, is to receive a new shape, habitation and name on the American continent. But it will soon turn to airy nothing once more; *that throne will prove an unsteady seat—that crown will be a fragile head-dress—that empire will break like a reed, on the day when the subjugation of the South shall be completed, and the power of the United States be restored.* To prevent this consummation is now a political necessity for the master of France.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 31.

Some Confederates are evidently too sanguine even yet, after all their experiences and disappointments, of the war being stopped somehow at an early day through the agency of causes and influences acting outside of ourselves. Now it is to be anarchy and bankruptcy in the enemy's country; and again it is to be the interest, the imaginary interest, of England and France in arresting the struggle, rather than suffer it to end in the subjugation of the Confederacy and the rebuilding of the formidable Federal Union. It would be pleasant to believe that some of these influences, or all of them together, were likely to work in our favor so decisively that peace and independence are now assured to us, without much further trouble or effort on our own part. But we much fear that these hopes, like so many others, are fallacious; and further, that it is pernicious and enervating—every way *demoralizing* to our people—to dwell upon them and count upon them, as many are disposed to do.

The *Dispatch*, of yesterday, exclaims: "Will the western Powers of Europe permit the Union to be restored? To this question we answer *Never*;" and the writer proceeds to prefigure the enormous population and power to which the reconstructed Union would attain in a given number of years—a population of 200,000,000, an army of 4,000,000, a navy of 10,000 steamers—and demands, *"What power could resist such an army? What nation would dare to assert its most indubitable rights in presence of it?" "Let the Union be restored, and France will be driven from Mexico, while Great Britain may find it impossible to hold Canada."*

In the first place, the threatened anarchy and bankruptcy in the Northern country have been produced by nothing else in the world but by our desperate and successful resistance. If the Irish rise in insurrection against the draft, it is because the Confederates have slain such multitudes of them in battle, and are believed to be able and willing to slay a great many more. It is because they have not got those Southern estates they were promised, and have no prospect of acquiring Southern property, seeing that the right owners keep them out of it. If the finances of LINCOLN's Government are deranged, and their credit damaged, it is because we have hitherto rendered it impossible to turn confiscated Southern plantations into a fund for defraying the expenses of the war. But if the enemy should ever consent to a peace on the basis of our separate independence, then the anarchy and the bankruptcy, which are now only threatened, partial and contingent, would become real, sweeping and universal. Every thoughtful man at the North is convinced that in such case there would be immediate disruption and disintegration of the remaining fragments of the Union; that the Northwest would separate itself from New-England, and seek the alliance of the Confederacy; that the whole debt would be instantly repudiated, and a green dollar would not be worth a red cent. In other words, it is the war, the war itself, with ever so faint a hope of ultimate success, which is saving that country for the present from anarchy and bankruptcy. That anarchy and that bankruptcy are coming, but we must have conquered a peace before they come. The imminence of those calamities, far from tending to stop the war, makes the continuance of the war an absolute necessity. The war alone saves society from a disastrous break up; and, therefore, our enemies cannot part with the war on any account. To be sure, war costs them dear, but peace they cannot afford at any price.

If these views be correct, there is but slender hope of a speedy peace, based on troubles in the enemy's country.

As for European Powers and their supposed interests and intentions, it is singular that ever since the beginning of this struggle we have persisted in attributing to them interests and intentions of which they are by no means conscious themselves. We had no doubt that the need of cotton would make them raise our blockade. Well, they did nothing of the kind; instead of raising a real blockade, they agreed together to respect a sham blockade. In vain we cried out to them: Do you see your own plain interest, you stupid people? The stupid people paid no heed in the world; they thought they knew their own business best. Now again we seem to be just as sure that their manifest policy must impel them to make sure of our independence, in order to prevent the United States (reunited) from becoming a predominant and irresistible power.

On this it may be remarked, first, that no nation ever yet owed its independence to England, or to any alliance in which England had a share. The intervention of England and France might, indeed, insure for ever our separation from the Yankees, but make us independent, never, never. Instead of American Yankee dominion, with emancipation and confiscation, we should inevitably fall under a joint European protectorate; and two commanders-in-chief, one in blue and one in scarlet, would indicate to us in a manifesto, dated Richmond—just as Gen. FOREY has done in Mexico—what are to be in future our principles and system of government; what we are to do with our cotton; what with our slaves; on what condition we are to enjoy liberty of the press and of public worship; and what precise power President DAVIS is to exercise of registering and enforcing the decrees passed in Paris and London.

God forbid that we should ever fall into so low a condition that the intervention of England and France, to save us from subjugation, should be an idea tolerated among us for one moment. Of England and France we should ask but one thing and accept but one thing—the recognition of our Government. To this we are entitled, and for this we will not thank them. For anything more than this they would make us pay too dear.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The *Enquirer* is but just in its remark on this subject, that this paper does not intend to "recommend any relaxation of our own exertions at home," in this war on account of "hope from outside." The article in this paper, which the *Enquirer* in part makes a text for its own, stated certain grounds for the belief that England and France would never allow the restoration of the old North American Union. The idea is quite rational, and its entertainers are complacent enough to think it irresistible to the great Powers themselves. But it may be entertained without abating our own exertions in the least. In this war we can only safely depend upon ourselves.

This paper has, indeed, represented the exigency of final dependence upon foreign aid as only less painful and humiliating than submission to Yankee rule, to which last give us anything in preference, and from which God, in his infinite mercy, protect us. We concur entirely in the *Enquirer's* views, therefore, of that strait which would throw us upon the helping hand of foreign nations as one low in itself, and in which, possibly, we should have to pay a very dear price.

It is needless to say that thus far we have proven that we were independent of foreign aid; and since there was no present occasion for it, and none in prospect, we see no reason against the proposition in the fact that no such aid has been offered. If there is one sentiment unanimously entertained by the people of the South, we believe it to be this: That we can have no certain and complete independence—no independence without drawback, and which places us equal among the nations unless we achieve it by our own manhood and constancy, our bravery and prowess in the field. On this point the *Enquirer* and we are always agreed. About the other it is a matter of little importance. We trust and believe that it will never be tested.

Our nation should indeed hope for nothing from the other side of the Atlantic save recognition. That has been so long delayed that all hope has nearly died out, and it may be all the better that it has. But the Confederate public can at least stand unaffected by a little speculation touching a remote and improbable contingency. No man's heart will relax, we trust, because it is said that in the last extremity foreign powers would interfere to insure the separation of the South from the North, or that Providence had decreed the disruption and splitting in pieces of the Federal Union. That "last extremity" we should fight harder to avoid than anything short of subjugation to Yankees, and we should remember that we are but the instruments to work out this just decree.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE RECENT DISASTERS AND THEIR LESSONS.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

MORTON, July 25, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: GRANT has fallen back toward Vicksburgh. There are plenty of evidences that the evacuation is permanent, and that West Mississippi will be left to the mercy of raiders. There have been no developments to indicate his future programme. *The gathering of a large naval force at Pensacola would indicate an early attack on Mobile,* but the difficulties in the way of GRANT's participation in it are very great. He will hardly attempt it by land from the river. Want of water, hot weather and sickness will deter him. It is more probable that, content with his exploits in the South for the present, he will merely hold the strategic points he has gained, and operate the bulk of his army somewhere North.

The campaign which has just terminated is pregnant with lessons. *Every attempt we have made to hold interior points on navigable rivers has been disastrous, either on account of the overwhelming naval force which the enemy has been able to bring to bear,* or the facility with which he could transport troops and supplies, landing when and where he would. His victories have, in every instance, been complete. Donelson, Island No. 10, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are instances, and, beyond these, no great victories glisten on the Yankee banners. *We would have a balance of seventy-five thousand prisoners in our favor but for these river-washed stronghold disasters.* But for these misfortunes, which have buoyed Yankee hopes, though of no advantage to them, beyond the men and material captured, we would long since have conquered a peace. *It is also known by recent events which have just culminated in the retreat of Grant, that we cannot be followed into the interior.* No army, however strong, could whip the small one now here back to the Alabama river.

The only way that is left to fight for our rivers, when once the enemy gets a foothold, is that from which *we were deterred by burning towns on the banks of the Mississippi, and the sending of our friends from their homes.* Systematic firing on boats was abandoned, but still towns were burned and people were driven from their homes. Property need no longer be a bulwark behind which the enemy can work. We must use our best weapons despite their threats and barbarities.

The time has come to make war support war on the Mississippi. Yankee commerce on the wide sea offers no richer field. *Let companies be formed, joint stock companies if necessary, to purchase six and twelve pounders, with their equipments, and under a regular military organization, which would secure them the rights of prisoners of war in case of capture, and enable them to enforce discipline.* These companies should be small—not more than sufficient to handle the guns and whip a boat's crew, but they should be at every bend in the river. The Government would doubtless pay for the destruction of gunboats, while trading boats would furnish legitimate and munificent prizes.

There should be no delay in doing something toward showing the people of the Northwest that, with Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they have not gained the Mississippi. Great efforts will be made by the Government to foster trade, and doubtless heavy ventures will be made at once. There is profit and honor in the enterprise suggested.

THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON ON LEAVE.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

By the following order it will be seen that the temporary absence from the service of the late garrison of Vicksburgh, in the manner witnessed, was authorized by the authorities at Richmond. It also explains the absence of the Mississippians, who had been charged by the telegraph with desertion. They embraced the opportunity to visit "those they best loved." Any apparent straggling or demoralization is explained by the following order from Gen. PEMBERTON, dated

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
On the March, July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.—I. The President has intrusted to my discretion the granting of furloughs to this army. Never did the country require the services of her defenders more than at this time. It was the President's most anxious desire that this army, which has distinguished itself by a gallantry and endurance of hardships almost without parallel, in defence of the most important point of the Confederacy, should be kept together, and, by an immediate exchange, meet and defeat the enemy upon an equal field. Many of you have long been absent from your homes, and I fully sympathize with you in your natural desires to see those you best love. The President has yielded to my application, and you are permitted to visit your homes for the longest period the country can possibly dispense with your services. Some of you will remain at home a longer and some a less time. I give each and all of you who desire it a leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the promulgation of this order. I confidently hope that not one man from the army of Vicksburgh will be found absent from his post at the expiration of that period.

The remaining sections of the order relate to the reassembling and reorganization of the troops thus favored at Demopolis, at the expiration of the thirty-days' furlough. Those who are delinquent then will be justly entitled to the censure of deserters, and when the time arrives let the country know who they are.

DESERTIONS.

Alluding to the report of the desertion of Mississippi troops, which it does not believe, the editor of the *Macon Telegraph* says:

"We have the best accounts of the temper and spirit of Gen. JOHNSTON's army, from a friend who was there only a few days ago, and mingled freely with the soldiers, partaking of their fare and sharing with them the friendly sod for a pillow at night. He says a more undaunted set of men never walked the green earth, and if some of our whipped people at home should go there with their long faces and croaking tongues, the boys would be very apt to try a halter upon them. They have not the smallest idea of being whipped, but are brimfull of confidence in themselves and their leader—are down on the Administration, down on PEMBERTON, and particularly down on substitutes, the latter being ridiculed with every device the wit of the camp could conceive.

Our friend says he saw about 7,000 of the Vicksburgh garrison. They reported their treatment by their Federal captors as extremely kind and forbearing. Not an insulting demonstration or offensive note of triumph marked the entrance of the enemy into Vicksburgh. The men mingled freely together after the surrender, and the deepest regrets were expressed at the hard fortune which had arrayed brave men in deadly hostility, who really entertained no hostility or any wish to injure each other. LINCOLN and the Abolitionists were loudly and deeply cursed by the great body of the Federal soldiery, and the most venomous feeling seemed to exist among the privates toward the negroes in the army. The boys reported that a knot of these undertaking to insult and jeer the Confederate prisoners, were instantly killed by the latter, but no notice was taken of the act."

THE PAROLES REVOKED PARTIALLY.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
DEMOPOLIS, July 25, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.—The President of the Confederate States, regarding the furloughs granted the paroled prisoners from Vicksburgh of too great duration in the present condition of the country, with the exception of those to the men more distant from this camp, therefore, under his instructions, all furloughs are rescinded, with the exception of those to the troops from the trans-Mississippi Department, and the State of Tennessee, which will remain as before. The furloughs of the troops from Georgia are reduced to twenty days; those from Alabama and Mississippi, to fifteen days. At the expiration of their furloughs all officers and men will report at this place, as far as practicable, in their former organizations.

Brigade commanders are authorized and instructed to publish this order in the newspapers of the districts in which their respective commands were organized, and will supervise the gathering together and reorganization of the same.

By order of Lieutenant-Gen. PEMBERTON.
F. M. STAFFORD, A. A. G.
Official.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

THE BATTLE AT HELENA.

From the Little Rock True Democrat, July 8.

We have delayed the publication of the paper one day for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which was fought last Saturday. Gov. FLANAGIN and Col. GORDON PEAY have just arrived from the army. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: FAGAN's brigade of 1,600 effective men; PARSONS' of 1,900; MCRAE's of 1,300; MARMADUKE's of 1,800 and WALKER's of 1,000, making in all about 7,000 men. Besides these forces there was BLOCHER's battery and some artillery attached to MARMADUKE's and WALKER's brigades. According to the plan of the battle, BROOKS' regiment and BLOCHER's battery of FAGAN's brigade were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river. The balance of FAGAN's brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near HINDMAN's house. Gen. PRICE's forces, comprising PARSON's and MCRAE's brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort Gorman; while Gens. MARMADUKE and WALKER—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river, called Grant's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river above, and some idea may be formed of the battle-field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. Gen. FAGAN's forces, a little in advance of the others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 A. M., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running in to the bottom. He encountered the enemy in his rifle-pits and drove him from them successively under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near HINDMAN's house and from the gunboats. His progress was, of course, slow, but he reached the fort after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and succeeded in communicating with Gen. PRICE to his left. His men were so much exhausted and his ranks so thinned that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort, on the grave-yard hill, was taken probably by GLENN's regiment of MCRAE's brigade. There were two guns in it, one was left in good order, but the other had shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our forces were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near HINDMAN's house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboats. The cannonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still further above MARMADUKE and WALKER drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on Grant's mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and forts, evidently expecting a renewal of the fight. The day was hot, and our troops suffered from want of water and from heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed, and there was no time for delay.

The casualties on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken prisoners is variously estimated, but it is not large. Loss of the enemy not known. Gen. PRENTISS, who was in command of the Federal forces, promised to parole our wounded. Capt. WALKER WATKINS, son of Hon. GEO. C. WATKINS, was seen to fall, and is supposed to be killed. Lieut. WM. F. RECTOR, son of Ex-Gov. RECTOR, is reported mortally wounded. Col. BALL was reported wounded, and was taken prisoner, with the Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. Maj. GEO. A. GALLAGHER, acting as Adjutant-General to Gen. HOLMES, was wounded by a ball from a spherical shot, which struck him on the chin, breaking the jawbone and knocking out his front teeth. FRANK VAUGHN, of this county, lost an arm. There are other casualties spoken of, but not sufficiently certain to be mentioned. We regret that we cannot give a list of them, but should one come before we go to press, we will give it.

Gen. HOLMES acted gallantly during the fight, and when we took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every object that passed. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. PRICE was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though boats were arriving all day and during the fight. Gen. PRICE sent word to Gen. HOLMES *that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified, and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abattis work,* except the road leading down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the 1st of July, and might have been more of a success, but the rains for ten days previous were so heavy that the whole country was flooded, and the streams were almost impassable. Gen. PRICE's little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled through mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. The delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle-pits and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defences and give us an open battle.

Details of the casualties will be published as soon as received. The deaths of young WATKINS and RECTOR are much deplored, and their families have the sympathies of the whole community.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the fences and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The passage of the Blue Ridge was not accomplished without difficulty. It is reported that BENNING's and LAW's brigades, of HOOD's division, LONGSTREET's corps, had a pretty sharp engagement near Gaines' Cross Roads, 10 miles this side of Chester's Gap, during which they took some two or three hundred prisoners and killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy's cavalry, who had dismounted and fought on foot. Their own loss is estimated at 25. The two brigades held the Cross Roads, the point of intersection of the roads leading through Chester's and Manassas Gaps, until HILL's corps had passed, when the latter relieved them and they rejoined their division, now under command of Brig.-Gen. LAW. It is not known with certainty that the enemy had any infantry present, but it is well ascertained that a large cavalry force, mounted and dismounted, took part in the engagement. It may be remarked, in passing, that the Federal cavalry have displayed unwonted spirit of late and have come to be regarded with more respect than infantry. To say that they are a full match for STUART's cavalry, would be hardly doing them justice.

Gen. EWELL was to have crossed at Manassas Gap, but the enemy having been reported to be in the neighborhood in considerable force, and it being, for obvious reasons, no part of his plan either to oppose or accept battle at that place, he is said to have passed up the western base of the mountains to Luray, with the intention of crossing at that point. His ordnance train has arrived, and his corps was expected to come up last night or this morning. It is rumored that a sharp engagement ensued at the Manassas Pass between his advance and the Federal forces, in which he successfully drove them back with considerable loss; but deeming it best under the circumstances, as it was, not to invite a conflict among the mountains, when, if successful, he could make no pursuit, he took the longer but better route by Luray.

Thus far the enemy has made no demonstration in our front, and we do not hear of him anywhere this side of Warrenton. Will he have the temerity to undertake to advance upon Richmond at this late day with an army which has already been twice beaten at Fredericksburgh, and which suffered a heavier loss at Gettysburgh than ever before? If he should, then the people of the Confederate States need have no apprehensions as to the result. It is true, our own ranks have been decimated; but the veterans who still remain were never more willing to meet their "old enemy," as Gen. LEE calls them. Indeed, they rather desire to take an appeal from the battle at Gettysburgh, and to have a new trial of arms, where all the advantages will not be on one side. To this end, therefore, it is necessary that all absentees from the army, whose condition will allow it, should rejoin their respective commands immediately. It is said that the number absent from duty is very large. Many of these, doubtless, are detained at the hospitals or their homes by wounds and sickness; but there are others, officers as well as privates, whose wounds have been healed and whose health is good, who manage to procure an extension of their furloughs by one trick or another, and frequently through the mistaken kindness of local physicians. These men should return to the field without delay, and not *leave the whole burden of the war to fall upon the* shoulders of their brave comrades who have never fled the post of duty, or shirked any trial or privation, however severe. If enrolling officers will not arrest *these skulkers, and citizens will not drive them from their hiding places by the finger of scorn, then let the* women, who are ready for every good work, and whose patriotism and justice know no bounds, take the matter in hand. A class who have done so much to sustain the war—whose willing fingers have clothed their brave defenders in the field, whose timely contributions and tender ministrations in the hospitals and on the wayside have done so much to relieve the sick and wounded, and whose courage and constancy and self-denial have inspired every heart and nerved every arm—a class which has already accomplished so much, and accomplished it so well, cannot fail of success in the present instance if they but go promptly to work. No man capable of performing his duty can shun the field in this hour of supreme trial without disgracing himself and his posterity, and endangering the cause so dear to every lover of his country. Instead of abusing the furloughs which have been given them, or taking shelter in nitre bureaux, and behind frivolous and unmanly excuses for exemption, every able-bodied man who cannot better serve the cause at home than in the army should esteem it a privilege to come at once to the field without waiting to be called, and thus emulate the example of the brave Floridians, who have sent more men to the war than the number of voters in the whole State.

THE FIGHT AT YAZOO CITY.

The Atlanta *Appeal's* Morton (Miss.) correspondent, under date of July 28, gives the following account of the evacuation of Yazoo City, and the immense destruction of steamers which had been run up the Yazoo for safety:

"You have been informed of the gallant fight made by the garrison of 700 men at Yazoo City, repulsing the gunboats, and the subsequent blowing up of the works and evacuation of the place. It appears now that 5,000 Yankee infantry were moving to the rear of the city. It was a cunning move on the part of the Yankees, their object being to interest both the fortifications and Commodore BROWN's fleet of boats until the infantry could get above them on the river, thus cutting off retreat, and capturing a very rich prize. Our men were too wise to be caught in such a trap. The only boat captured was the little packet-boat *St. Mary*, the crew escaping in small boats.

Though the Yankees gained nothing, our loss is very heavy in boats and material of a character much needed. Commodore BROWN scuttled and burned the *Magenta, Mary Keene, Magnolia, Ferguson, John Walsh, Lookout, Scotland, Golden Age, Arcadia, Kennett, Gay, Peytona, Prince of Wales, Natchez* and *Parallel*, in the Yazoo River, the *Dew Drop, Emma Bett, Sharks* and *Mears*, in the Sunflower. We have only left, of all the splendid fleet which sought refuge in the Yazoo River, the *Hope, Hartford City, McCulloch* and *Cotton Plant*, which are up the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha. The *Kennett* is sunk across the mouth of the Yallobusha, and the *Walsh* across that of the Tallahatchie.

The gunboats came up the river as far as the mouth of the Tula River, and raided in the direction of Blackwater and Lexington. This closes the history of another strongly-defended river.

I am indebted to Capt. APPLEGATE, Captain and owner of the *Walsh*, for the above interesting facts. He is on his way to Richmond to secure a settlement of his affairs with the Government. Other owners and captains are *en route* for the same purpose. I trust the Navy Department will adjust the affairs of these gentlemen as promptly as possible, not only because it is proper and right that they should be paid for their losses and services, but because they are the most proper men to lead in the new system of fighting for the rivers.

The destruction of these boats releases a large number of energetic, shrewd men, who understand every habit and eccentricity of the Mississippi River. They are bold, enterprising, and have a commendable contempt for their ancient fellows, who have abandoned their friends and the true cause for fat places with the Yankees. Every inducement should be offered to these men to organize under their respective Captains, or otherwise, as they see fit, for the purpose of capturing, destroying, and annoying Yankee boats. This can be best done by sending back to them at once the Captains who have led them for years. Capt. APPLEGATE, for one, will be off on this mission the day his affairs are adjusted.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY, an amiable gentleman of Canton, employed in the telegraph office, was severely stabbed by Dr. BOOTH, formerly of Memphis. The difficulty grew out of the delivery of a message, the Doctor behaving so badly as to compel MONTGOMERY to slap him in the face, whereupon he received the stab in the back, completely disabling him. The next day Dr. BOOTH was killed by a soldier, who beat him over the [illegible] with a gun. This had no connection with the affair of the day previous.

The bridge over the Big Black, where the Mississippi Central crosses it, was not destroyed. GRANT seems to be saving that road for future use.

COTTON BURNING.

The following correspondence appears in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, of July 28:

UNIONTOWN, Ala., Saturday, July 25.

Editors Register and Advertiser:

Having ceased to purchase cotton for the Government in Mississippi, and instructed its agents accordingly, I beg leave through your columns to announce that the policy of the Government is, that the same course be pursued with regard to public as private cotton, viz.: apply to it the torch whenever in imminent and manifest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy—but only in such cases. In presence of a mere raid, cotton should not be burnt. On the other hand, where military and permanent occupancy is likely to be had, it is of the last importance that cotton should not be the trophy of the enemy.

The following is an extract from a letter received this day from the Treasury Department.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. B. DE BOW.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, concerning the preservation or destruction, when necessary, of the cotton belonging to the Government in Mississippi. The Secretary directs me to request you to give special attention to the matter, to consult the military authorities and organize some system by which the cotton may be preserved when practicable, or destroyed if otherwise there is danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy; but to be particular to guard against its unnecessary destruction." The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, July 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there can be no person to whom the duty can be intrusted of preserving the cotton, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it where it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Under these circumstances I would respectfully submit that the subject should be placed under the control of the commanding Generals, and they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DANGER TO GEORGIA.

The Savannah *News* publishes the following appeal from General WAYNE, in anticipation of an invasion of Georgia:

"Measuring the vital necessity of this road to his army, General BRAGG has urged that certain of its important and exposed points should be strengthened and fortified, and has intrusted that honorable duty, and their defence, when completed, to you. Engineers are now at work preparing the plans for defence, and within a day or two you will be called upon to execute them. Some are already in hand. A few days of energetic work will complete the essential defences, and until they are done I ask you, each and all, officers and men, to give your whole soul and hands to the labor. Let individual wants and indulgences be all merged in the now great necessity, and let no man think of seeing his home until he has in his own heart an assurance that it is in security. This work is for your own homes, wives and little ones. Every stroke of work you do is for them; and in their safety will be that of your country. Do not falter, then, or hesitate, but for the few days required for labor, show that you understand a soldier's duty. *I am no alarmist, nor do I seek unduly to excite your apprehensions; but, in soberness and truth, I tell you that, if this road is carried by the enemy, you will no longer enjoy the homes of freemen, and the fate of Middle and West Tennessee and of New-Orleans will be yours.* An inferior race, and their agitators, the Abolitionists, will thrust you from your farms, and enjoy the fruits of your fields; and your lot will be either abject submission to a vindictive enemy, or the life of fugitives in the woods and swamps. For all that you hold dear and honorable, then, labor hard at the work the engineers will lay out for you, and give no thought to leave or furlough until it is done. Then, I will cheerfully grant the indulgences authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, and you will enjoy them the more from the consciousness of safety that your labor has secured. Until then, I trust that neither regiment will send up an application for leave or furlough, except in extreme, urgent cases of absolute, indispensable necessity.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjt. and In. General in Command.

GEN. PILLOW.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT No. 2, MARIETTA, Ga., July 27, '63.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The undersigned, having been by orders of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, in obedience to an order of the Secretary of War, *placed in charge of the conscript service in Department No. 2, and the officer and agencies of the Conscript Bureau* of the Government within the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, having been by the Secretary of War transferred and assigned to duty under me, as Superintendent of Conscripts for this Department, it is ordered that—

Those officers and the organizations as heretofore existing within this Department, will continue their labors without change until otherwise ordered. The President by his proclamation having called out all men liable to do duty under the Conscript law to the age of forty-five years, all such are required to report themselves for duty to the enrolling officers of their respective districts, or to the officers of the recruiting bureau. Upon so reporting, they will be received and enrolled as volunteers. If they fail so to do until arrested, they will be enrolled as conscripts. In addition to the camps of instruction established by order of the War Department, and now existing in the States composing this geographical department, the system of rendezvous established by the chief of the bureau of the Army of Tennessee, will be continued. The officers engaged by the last-named organization, belonging to the Army of Tennessee, and subject to be withdrawn from this bureau by the exigencies of the service, will not for the present be blended with the former organization. The two corps of officers will work in their respective spheres, and under the orders heretofore existing. Both organizations will arrest all deserters and stragglers, receive all volunteers who tender themselves, and will arrest all conscripts between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

The commanders of rendezvous will furnish the commandant of conscripts for their States with the names and descriptive lists of all conscripts by them arrested and sent to the army.

Each class of officers will respect the decisions of the other, and while engaged in the same labor, will avoid all conflicts. Should any collisions of authority occur, they will be referred to the common superior directing the operations of both corps. Each organization will keep a record of its proceedings, and will make weekly reports to the General Superintendent of both organizations.

The hopes of the country depend upon the labors of this Bureau in strengthening the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi. No higher motive to exertion could be presented to the patriot soldier. We have the population required for this purpose, and it is our duty to put it in those armies. Proper efforts will accomplish it and deliver our country from desolation and despotism.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brig.-Gen. C. S. A., and Superintendent Volunteer and Conscript Department, No. 2.

THE SPOILS OF INVASION.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

There are now being grazed in the Valley of Virginia nine thousand head of fine cattle, of every description, taken from the Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania. In addition to these, our army has with it beeves enough to last for two months, which they drive with them, and slaughter as occasion requires. These facts will give our readers some idea of the extent to which the Yankees suffered in the late invasion. We have no means of ascertaining the number of horses and mules captured; but, from the number of our disabled animals sent back and replaced by those captured, they cannot be less than 5,000 or 6,000.

The Richmond papers state officially that the Federals captured only 150 of LEE's army—a very trifling loss, considering the magnitude of the operation; as a Yankee correspondent states, not a gun nor a caisson was captured. Our entire loss, in killed, wounded and missing, will not reach 15,000 men, at the outside.

It is stated that Gen. LEE will locate his headquarters in the vicinity of Gordonsville, with the different corps within communicating and supporting distance.

It is thought that that portion of MEADE's army that has crossed the Potomac will be located at Sperryville, Rappahannock County, stretching to Centreville and other points eastward.

Federal prisoners from the Gettysburgh battle continue to arrive in Richmond.

The wheat crop in all sections of Virginia, it is said, will be a very large one.

FROM MOBILE.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

This city is rapidly growing in military importance. All eyes may soon be turned to it as the theatre on which the fate (for the present, at least,) of Alabama will be decided. All is activity. Rumors are "thick as blackberries." "Scows and surf-boats are building at Ship Island." "The number of blockaders off Fort Morgan have been quadrupled." "Large forces are being landed at Pensacola." But, excepting the increase of the fleet outside, there is no foundation for any of these rumors.

GRANT has most certainly returned to the Mississippi. There are reasons for believing that he will transport his forces down the river, with a view of attacking Mobile. His plan would, in all probability, *be to land a heavy force at Pascagoula, and another at Pensacola, and thence move simultaneously on the city.* Whether he has any such idea, or whether he would attempt it (even if prepared for such attempt) during the Summer heats, is altogether problematical.

But whatever GRANT's plans are, our military authorities are not asleep. The old scarred hero of a dozen battles, JOE JOHNSTON, is here. He reviewed the citizen troops last evening, and was cheered to the echo. The fortifications are being rapidly completed. The advance of JOHNSTON's army is in supporting distance of Mobile, and every thing indicates that if Vicksburgh held its own a whole year and then succumbed through miserable mismanagement or the more miserable want of it, the siege of Mobile will last as long as that of the famous Troy.

The Vicksburgh and Port Hudson prisoners are filling our streets. They have met with a grateful hospitality here—with some exceptions, of course. They are unsubdued, determined and defiant. Every man of them is a hero.

The capture of the [illegible] is confirmed. She was captured by the Lincoln ship [illegible], a hundred miles from Havana.

P.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Wilmington *Journal*, alluding to the capture of this steamer, from Wilmington to Nassau, when about one day out, on the 25th ult., says:

The *Merrimac*, with her large and valuable cargo, was chiefly owned in Wilmington, and her capture will entail heavy loss upon many of our citizens who had invested in the enterprise to a greater or less extent. No man, no matter how rich, likes to lose his money, but still it is a comfort to know that those who have lost most heavily are those upon whom the loss will, in reality, fall most lightly. It is a discouraging commencement, but of course where there are large gains there must be heavy risks. The owners of the *Merrimac* would have realized heavy profits had their enterprise succeeded. The wheel of for-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM CHICAGO.

The Labors of Logan and McClernand—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Gens. LOGAN and MCCLERNAND are both doing a good work in the Southern counties of this State, in addressing immense assemblages of people upon the exciting topics of the day. There is need enough for loyal eloquence in Egypt, as symptoms of mischief have been of late developing themselves in various localities, and [illegible] the services of these two Generals have been in the field, there is no doubt but that they have performed a still greater service to the Union cause in Southern Illinois. Both are able and eloquent, and possess, from long political associations, immense influence in that portion of the State. And their Democracy, too, was always of that ultra and decided character that cannot be questioned. And they have thrown their whole souls into the cause, both in the field and upon the stump, and "Copperheadism" receives from them no quarter. Of course, they are denounced by JEFF. DAVIS' Northern organs, who go even to the extent of applying to them the stereotyped epithet of "Abolitionist," which, parrot-like, is repeated upon all occasions and under all circumstances. But thousands of people gather to hear them wherever they go. Although we regret that Gen. MCCLERNAND is not in active service, and the reason why he is not, yet he is doing a giant work for the good cause as it is.

That there is call for the efforts of loyal men may be inferred from what transpired in the Eleventh Congressional District last week. On the evening of the 30th a courier came riding into Olney, the headquarters of the Deputy Provost-Marshal, with the intelligence that an armed mob was advancing from the neighboring counties for the purpose of destroying the enrollment papers. The citizens immediately armed with whatever weapons were within reach, determined to defend the enrolling lists, which were in the Court-house. The Commissioner took the papers in a buggy, and escaped into the country, and finally to Springfield. The mob lingered in the vicinity all the next day, but a force of from 600 to 800 [illegible] assembled to oppose them, and so they made no hostile demonstrations.

The town of Marion, in Williamson County, has been declared under martial law, and among others Ex-Congressman WILLIS J. ALLEN has been placed under arrest. A demonstration was also made in Jasper County, last week, but was squelched by a detachment of soldiers from Cairo. There are some threatenings in Adams County, the home of Senator RICHARDSON; but the more discreet portion of the Democratic leaders in Quincy succeeded in dispersing the gathering and restoring quiet for the present.

I saw Chaplain HAIGH, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, last evening. His regiment is with ROSECRANS. The army is encamped [illegible] miles south of Tullahoma, and has not been nearer Chattanooga. They are waiting to establish rapid communication with Nashville, their base of supplies, before moving farther. He reports the army in good spirits and splendid condition, and that Chattanooga will soon be ours.

OUR SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission and its auxiliaries throughout the Northwest, are still heartily at work in collecting and forwarding supplies to our soldiers in the field. During the month of June, 2,028 boxes were sent. The total shipments to July 1, have been 13,531 packages. There are 219 organized soldiers' aid societies which contribute to the Commission, representing as many towns or cities, in addition to individual donations. Chicago contributed $6,000 in cash during the month of June, and the State $15,000. So you will perceive that we are not unmindful of our glorious soldier boys who are undergoing all kinds of hardships for us in the Southwest.

In addition to this, a Soldiers' Home has been established in this city during the past two months, and something over $6,000 raised for that.

Camp Douglas "is quiet." There are but few men there—just about enough to do guard duty. But when the draft comes, we suppose it will be filled up again, unless our Surgeons do, as those in Massachusetts have done, exempt nine-tenths of the conscripts. By the way, isn't that scoundrelism? It is a sneaking way to defeat the draft—meaner than your New-York riots.

THE DRAFT.

We know not yet when the draft will be upon us in this State. The enrolling officers are about ready for it.

There has been, and is still, great anxiety here in relation to the draft in New-York. It has been feared that somebody's backbone would give out, and that it would not be enforced. The announcement that it would take place to-day, therefore, gave immense satisfaction. Our people do not like to see the Government back down at the behests of the mob, or their abettors.

THE CROPS, ETC.

During the past two weeks we have had glorious weather for the growing crops. There have been frequent showers of rain—yesterday we had a copious one—and the weather has been just such as corn rejoices in. Though the drouth has done considerable injury, it is fast being repaired, and we are now looking for an average yield of all spring grains.

One effect of the drouth has been to render the Upper Mississippi almost unnavigable. From Dubuque to St. Paul, it has been with the greatest difficulty that steamboats of any size could make the voyage. The pleasure travel, which of late years has gone north from here, has in consequence of this difficulty, gone to the White Mountains, from this section. One other result of the low stage of water has been to stimulate the construction of railroads on both sides of the river, from Prairie du Chien up.

CITY ITEMS.

The street railway was the subject of quite a heavy transaction last week. The Company sold the West side lines, embracing about ten miles of track, for $300,000—Uncle Sam receiving $[illegible] as his share in the shape of stamp duty. Hon. ELIHU WASHBURNE, of Galena, was among the purchasers. We have now three Street Railway Companies in the city—one for each division.

Last Spring the Chicago ice dealers entered into a combination and raised their prices about 150 per cent.—from 40 cents per week for lowest quantity delivered to $1. They attempted to carry matters with a high hand. But our citizens did not propose to stand the imposition, and as everybody that could resolved to get along without ice. The combination stood it out until last week, when finding that they would have to Summer over a large part of their stock, gave in and announced that they had sold out, and that ice would be delivered hereafter at half the former price. So much for an attempted monopoly and imposition.

We are now in the midst of the dullest season of the year. The receipts of grain have reached their lowest point, and the lake vessels find it not very easy to get employment at remunerative rates. Freights are low, and many vessels, as is customary at this season, have gone into the lumber and wood trade upon Lake Michigan. Business on the railroads has slacked up, and some of the principal lines show a decided falling off as compared with last year. This is particularly the case with the Galena. Money is abundant, and all classes appear to be "easy." This comes of the sale at good prices of our large surplus of agricultural products. The arrival of steamboats at St. Louis from New-Orleans has created considerable excitement in the river towns, and caused quite an advance in provisions, in the expectation that all the troops in the Southwest will receive their supplies hereafter through this channel. A strong effort is making here and at St. Louis to have the Mississippi opened to general and unrestricted trade. This should not be done at present. What trading has heretofore been done has been mainly for the benefit of speculators and rebels. Things are managed so loosely in the Memphis Department that there is but little difficulty in getting anything through the lines—contraband or otherwise.

The National Teachers' Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

The school-masters are indeed abroad, and the school-mistresses with them, in large and unexpected numbers. It would seem that New-England has heard that she was to be left out in the cold by a certain class of Western politicians, when they reconstruct the Union, and that she has sent her representative men and women on here to see about it. New-England cannot be better or more worthily and characteristically represented anywhere than by her educators—the operative mental machinery of that system which is her glory and her strength. And not New-England alone, but the Empire State, whose magnificent system of common schools is nowhere excelled.

The meeting is the largest national gathering of teachers ever held in the United States or in the world. It is estimated that there are fully two thousand in the city, a proportion of them ladies. Bryan Hall, the most capacious audience room in the city, was filled to nearly its capacity this morning, and the arrivals are constant.

The Convention was called to order by the President of the Association, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. After prayer by Rev. O. F. [illegible] SAVAGE, of Chicago, Superintendent W. H. WELLS, of this city, delivered a very felicitous address of welcome to the teachers, on behalf of our Board of Education, and of the citizens generally. Being a Boston man, he was especially complimentary to New-England teachers, but not more so than the circumstances will warrant, I presume. He regarded New-England as the foster parent of the educational interest in this country, and who shall say he is not correct? New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, however, were not overlooked; and Kentucky and Tennessee, both of which were represented, came in for a good word of welcome. In concluding, Mr. WELLS humorously alluded to the fact that in the New-England States the female population was largely in excess, while in the West the reverse is the fact. Hence he drew the conclusion that there were inducements for a certain kind of emigration in this direction.

President PHILBRICK replied in a neat brief address, in which he alluded to the threats to leave New-England out in the cold, and said that he and six hundred others from old Massachusetts had come out to investigate the matter. They had not even received the cold shoulder, but had been met with a warm, hearty, cordial reception. He was satisfied New-England was appreciated by the true men of the West. The Convention is a most gratifying success, so far as numbers are concerned, and the educational interests of the entire (loyal) country are here represented. He looked for much good to result from this meeting.

The Secretary of the Association, JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D., of Albany, read the Constitution, by-laws, &c. ISAAC STONE, of Wisconsin, and J. F. EBERHART, of Illinois, were appointed Assistant Secretaries. A Committee of three on Business and Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. SHELDON, of Massachusetts, EDWARDS, of Illinois, and RICKARD, of Wisconsin.

The annual or introductory address was delivered by President PHILBRICK. It was a highly interesting and able educational production—a synopsis of which, such as I could give here, would fail to do it justice.

Prof. GREENE, of Brown University, after remarking that in the Eastern States people were in the habit of studying Western geography on maps, but now an opportunity was presented to study it practically, and upon the ground. He then alluded to numerous railroad excursions which had been planned to the Mississippi, and northwardly and southwardly.

The balance of the morning session was spent in routine business.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to formal lectures or addresses, with incidental discussions which they called out.

T. T. ADAMS, of Newton, Mass., read a paper on the "Bearing of Popular Education upon Civilization"—an admirable discussion of the subject. Prof. GRANT, of Louisville, followed.

In the evening, Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, occupied the time in the delivery of a very able address upon the general theme of "Education, Teachers and Teaching."

All branches of the educational institutions of the country are represented, the University, the College, the Academy, the Female Seminary, the Common School and the Private School. There are State Superintendents, County Superintendents, and City and Town Superintendents present—old men and young—matrons and maids—and taken on the whole, such a gathering as was never seen in the West before.

A part of the day—to-morrow—is set apart for the observance of the "thanksgiving and praise," as enjoined in the President's Proclamation. The day will also be generally observed by our citizens, with religious services in the various churches and suspension of business. It is probable that some prayers will be offered up that GRANT, ROSECRANS and GILLMORE will afford JEFF. DAVIS further cause for "humiliation" before his fast day arrives.

The swindling case of Mrs. WEST, wherein one of our savings institutions was "done" out of $5,000 on a forged check, I suppose you have by telegraph. No trace of the adroit forger-ess (?) has yet been found, although our best detectives have been put on her track.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Amusements, &c.—Taxes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

During the present Summer—for what reason does not clearly appear—various entertainments and amusements have been indulged in, or are in fair prospect. First came Mr. LYNE, with Shakespearian and other readings. By-the-bye, that tragic star is just now shining in the country settlements, with Mr. H. L. RAYMOND for pianist and general musical help. Incited by the success of Mr. LYNE's dramatic efforts, the local forces began to move, and Messrs. MARGETTS, BOWRING and DUNBAR, with others less renowned, male and female, came into the arena with low comedy in prose and verse for a night or two. Then came the "Grand Union Ball" at the theatre, on the 3d and 4th of July, with several of lesser note on the same occasion in various parts of the city.

Now comes the "Pioneer and Battalion Festival"—that is, it came off on the 19th, in honor of the 143 Mormon pioneers to Salt Lake in 1847, and the "Mormon battalion" of 500 men who marched overland from the Missouri River to the Mexican War.

One hundred and eighty-one of the famous "battalion," and fifty-five of the scarcely less famous "pioneers," appeared on the floor of the theatre at the "festival." These numbers were swelled to the more liberal one of eight hundred by the aid of wives, children and friends. At 2 P. M., or near that hour, the exercises commenced with tripping, which continued until 7, then a rest of an hour and a half, after which came tripping till 10. Now for speeches and songs, led by BRIGHAM himself in a talk of three-quarters of an hour. Dancing concluded as well as commenced the exercises, always excepting the characteristic prayer and benediction peculiarly the preface and finis to all Mormon fandangos.

It is not scandal to say that these "balls" and "festivals" are by no means concluded within moderate hours, for it is getting customary to prolong the fantastic exercises till "daylight doth appear," necessitating, here as elsewhere, protracted sleep while the sun is shining in his strength. However, as the prophet BRIGHAM looks on approvingly, or, at least, permissively and complacently, an outsider should not remark deprecatingly.

Among the rest, concerts are looming up in the horizon. "Professor" C. J. THOMAS expects to take a grand concert benefit on the 1st of next month, in the theatre, when a host of local celebrities have promised to appear. Mr. THOMAS leads the orchestra of the theatre, the choir of the Tabernacle, and one of the city brass bands. He is but a young resident of the Territory, and is generally accounted a godsend to the Salt Lake musical world. After Mr. THOMAS' concert, it is announced that the "Deseret Musical Association" intend to give a series of concerts, under the leadership of Mr. DAVID A. CALDER.

The above shows quite a creditable attention to intellectual and other entertainments during this very hot and busy Summer time, when mowing, reaping, hoeing and irrigation monopolize so great a share of the hours both of day and night. What with balls, concerts and theatricals, the new big theatre is becoming a famous place of resort, and must prove not a bad speculation, particularly when we consider that it has not the shadow of a rival. The only thing like [illegible] profit is the exclusive [illegible] of the corporation. That was a happy idea for the [illegible] of the number of grog-shops and the realization of a handsome municipal revenue without taxation. No credit, however, is due the [illegible] of [illegible]; the bright thought is the offspring of that stern parent; for when the National direct tax caused the Territorial tax to absorb the city and county taxes, but for the fortunate whisky trade and a few licenses, fines and stall rents, Salt Lake City would have been minus a revenue, and no Aldermen, saints or sinners, fancy an empty treasury.

Several thunderstorms have broken over this valley during the past week. The heaviest of them, and the heaviest rain since April, fell last Thursday night, but only wetting the ground to the depth of one or two inches. The thirsty soil in the lots in this city is now irrigated regularly once or twice a week with as much creek water as is obtainable, and yet many things are drying up, for, in proportion to its size, this is one of the scantiest watered cities in the Territory. Owing to the heat and drouth, fruit is a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual. The grapes no season yet has surpassed it. Apricots are in full season now.

Last Wednesday, a serious accident occurred at Ogden. Several men were working at a water-ditch on a side hill, when a portion of the upper bank caved in and seriously, if not fatally, injured two men, Messrs. WARNER and TURNER. The former is not expected to recover.

Considerable experiments have been made, with a view to producing "home-made" chemicals, and at last Messrs. TULLIDGE and HARRISON are about to open a store for the sale of various such articles, manufactured here by Messrs. PIPER and SCHWARZ.

A WESTERN GENERAL ON THE WAR.

Stirring Speech of Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair.

The telegraph has already announced that Maj.-Gen. F. P. BLAIR was serenaded in St. Louis on Tuesday evening last. The *Republican* gives the following report of the speech which he made on the occasion:

GEN. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have to thank you a thousand times—a thousand times—for the kindness you have shown me in coming to see me to-night. [Voices—"You deserve it; you are worthy of it."] I don't know about that; but at any rate it is usual to pass the compliment on these occasions. From the very bottom of my heart I feel sensible of the honor you do me to-night, in this manifestation of your kindness, and of your approval of my humble efforts. I assure you, my friends, it touches my heart to come back to St. Louis and find so many warm friends around me. [A voice—"You have them all the time, General."] I know that; what lends feeling and cordiality to this kindness on your part, is the fact that I have to some extent participated with the glorious army which has made free the great artery of our Western country. [Cries of "Good," "Good."] And it pleases me to say that, with some few Missourians, I bore some inconsiderable part in that great achievement, than which no greater ever crowned a conqueror in this or any other country. [Cheers.]

My friends, I know it is not entirely graceful to refer to those things in which we are ourselves interested, but you will permit me, I know—coming back from Vicksburgh, the scene of our recent conquest—to say what ought to be said, and what now dwells in the heart of every officer and soldier in GRANT's army, that to Maj.-Gen. ULYSSES GRANT is due the great and chief honor of those great achievements which have been performed by his army. [Loud cheers.]

And when any ambitious and vainglorious chieftain comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize Gen. GRANT, the whole army of GRANT—the whole army engaged in that expedition—will repel the idea, and we will proclaim everywhere, that the leading spirit, the great chief and leader of the expedition, was Gen. GRANT. [Cheers.] We claim for ourselves only that we sought, with cordiality and cheerfulness, with such courage as we possessed, with such endurance as we were endowed with, to carry out his plans, and we did so successfully. [Great applause.]

Friends and fellow-citizens, there are few persons who were not present through this whole campaign, that can tell you of the sufferings which were endured, the privations which were undergone by the soldiery of GRANT's army. For months and months, we sought to penetrate and break through the enemy's lines; through bayous, through inaccessible and almost impassable morasses, we sought to meet the foe front to front, in the face of his great and formidable works; we sought to turn his flanks; we sought in every way months and months and during the inclemency of a climate which few have experienced, and we have left the bones of our comrades in those marshes and swamps; we sought in every way to carry out what we knew to be the wishes of the people of the West, to free this great Mississippi River. But it appeared that everything was against us. Steele's Bayou was impassable; the Yazoo cut-off turned out a delusion; the canal we attempted to dig across the peninsula in front of Vicksburgh was a failure; again and again we failed, again and again we were repulsed in our attempts to force the lines of the enemy. But the indomitable courage of Gen. GRANT was never quenched, and he threw himself and army bodily across the Mississippi, and we fought the enemy hand to hand, they outnumbering us, but beating them in every battle, until we invested Vicksburgh, with more men in it than the brave army which sat down before it. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, I tell you, what the facts of history will verify hereafter, that we killed, wounded and captured more men than we crossed the Mississippi with. [Renewed applause.] We took four hundred field and siege pieces, forty thousand stand of small arms—more arms than we had men to bear if we had laid down our own. We killed, wounded and captured more men than GRANT crossed the Mississippi with, and that is an achievement which no part of ancient or modern history can show a parallel for. The great credit of this achievement is due principally to the indomitable will and unconquerable courage of GRANT and his Western army. [Great applause.] And now, my friends, you will permit me to say that I left here eight months ago with a brigade of Missouri troops, and they have proved themselves, upon every field, worthy of the State from which they came. [Great applause.] I will not say that they were better than other troops. It is neither right nor proper that we should make this claim, or that we should undertake to make any distinction between patriots such as those who serve their country in this great cause; but I aver in the presence of this great multitude, and I am willing to aver it everywhere, that Missouri troops have everywhere shown themselves as brave as the bravest on every battle-field where their temper has been tried. [Great applause. A voice—"What has Illinois done?"] Well, she did her duty gloriously, and always will do her duty; and so, I hope and trust and believe, will each one of the Free States of this great Confederacy.

But I am talking now of our own State, a State which unfortunately has had some men in her midst who are not to be trusted—who from the beginning conspired against the Government, and sought to trail our glorious banner in the dust. But if they placed any stain upon our escutcheon—if CLAIB. JACKSON and his men—[a voice—"Oh! he has gone to hell long ago." Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I do not know anything about that, but if those men brought any stain or dishonor upon Missouri, or if their course was calculated to do it, gloriously have her soldiers wiped out that stain. [Great applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I come back to you, cheered by your friendliness, uplifted by your kindness, and I cannot find a word to say against anybody in the State of Missouri now. But I am not only hailed by the personal kindness which greets me, but I feel it due to you, and to all of our friends, to say that I find that you have been doing things since I went away which have gratified and delighted me even more than the personal kindness and attentions you have been so considerate as to show me. I find that, while I was trying to free the Mississippi River, and to break off the chains which Secessionists have placed upon it, you have freed the State of Missouri, and we can come back now, and, with uplifted brow, say that we belong to the *free* State of Missouri. [Cheers.] It is a noble monument of the patriotism, wisdom and moderation of the patriotic people of the State of Missouri, and however men may cavil at it now, in the heat of partisan passion, because they did not agree to all the details of that glorious ordinance of freedom, because they thought it ought to have been a day or two sooner, because it might have been better, because something might have been done to please them individually a little more, yet I come here to say that ordinance was not passed for the triumph or victory of any individual or party, but as an ordinance of freedom, for the benefit of mankind, and for the State of Missouri especially. It is no man's triumph, but a triumph of all of us who have contended for it so many years gone past. [Applause.]

My friends, so far have these radical gentlemen forgotten themselves, that in their frantic rage they have assailed the Provisional Governor of the State, who is not a political and I do not know whether he is a personal friend of mine or not, (I have exchanged but very few words with him at any time.) Many of his acts do not meet my approval. But I know that when Gen. SCHOFIELD proposed the enrollment of the militia previous to the election last August, *that* was the act which emancipated Missouri. It was not the speeches of FRANK BLAIR, GRATZ BROWN or EMIL PRETORIOUS, made here fifteen years ago—it was not the efforts of any politician or set of politicians—but it was the great act of placing arms in the hands of the loyal people of Missouri, enabling them to express their free opinions at the polls—that was the act that emancipated Missouri. What do we hear from these people? Why, they say that SCHOFIELD is a Copperhead. [A Voice—"He's an iron-head."] No matter what his head is made of—no matter what he may be—he has done that great act which I say enabled the people of Missouri to vindicate themselves at the late election—the act of placing arms in the hands of loyal men. That was the act which emancipated Missouri. [Cheers.]

I once heard a great chieftain, whose memory should be held in honor and veneration in this State, and nobody will have any difficulty in recalling his name, for it was the great Missouri Senator, old Bullion. I once heard him, after one of the severest political contests ever waged in our State, when personal vituperation had been [illegible] upon him, I heard him [illegible] was victorious, [illegible] to the "[illegible] of victory." So it should be with us. What matters it what certain people may have thought [illegible] two years ago? Certain misled and misguided men for a time [illegible] in their adhesion to this movement against the Government. They would fain now obliterate that—they have seen their error, and desire to retrieve their ill deeds. Shall we meet them at the threshhold and thrust them back, and insist that they shall still be enemies of the Government? Has our Government so many friends on the earth that we can thrust back those who are willing to lay down their arms and become our friends? I say that it is neither the part of wisdom or common sense to reject men who are willing to come back to us and be our friends. [Applause.] I say that while we should fight until the last moment—until we have exhausted every dollar we possess—fight until we have poured out nearly the last drop of blood in our veins—fight forever, if necessary—to reëstablish our Union and the free principles of our Government—yet whenever men are willing to surrender, to admit their error, and say that they have been misled and misguided, it does not comport with the greatness and magnanimity of a republican Government to pursue them with vindictiveness, furor and hatred. That ought to be left to dynastic Governments; this thing of hatred belongs to Kings and Princes and people who have their own individual spites to vent. But a Government of the people—a great and magnanimous Government—knows how to forgive as well as how to conquer. [Cheers.] My friends, I desire to see the reëstablishment of the Union as it was. [Great applause.] I am not afraid to say, as it was; but it can never be as it was until we have eliminated that particular feature which undertook to subvert the Government. When Slavery drew its sword against this Government, this great Republic or Slavery had to perish. Perish Slavery, say I. [Great applause.] I say, perish Slavery; perish every other institution that stands in the way of the reëstablishment of the Union as it was. And when I say as it was, I mean to reëstablish a Government in which every man is equal in the eye of the law. I do not wish to see these misguided men persecuted, and their political rights extinguished, because they have committed this error, when they admit their error and wish to retrace their steps, and especially at this moment when we have not so many friends that we can afford to discard those who offer us their friendship. Gentlemen, we have recently had great triumphs. LEE has been defeated in his attempt to penetrate into Pennsylvania; ROSECRANS has persistently pushed back BRAGG into the interior of Georgia and Alabama, and on the Mississippi our triumphs have been equal to any accomplished elsewhere. But I tell you the chief thing we want now is the draft, and the chief objection I have to Gov. GAMBLE, though I do not observe that the radicals make it, is that I understand that he has been trying to keep off the draft in Missouri. I say we must have a draft—fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments—and never let the enemy rest until he lays down his arms, or until we drive him into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] And whoever, under whatever pretext, resists the draft, is a vile enemy of the Government. [Renewed applause.] I understand that Gov. GAMBLE has been against the draft, but I do not hear the radical papers abuse him for that; (perhaps they are afraid of being drafted themselves.) [Laughter.] I say that if he continues to resist the draft, he will find FRANK BLAIR against him. [A voice, "Bully for you, FRANK."] I shall not support him. I do not say that I am going to deny his authority, and attempt to revolutionize the Government. [Laughter.] But I say that I shall oppose him politically, or any other man who resists the draft, which is absolutely necessary to secure the conquests which have been made by our brave boys in the field. We must make one more great and gigantic effort, such as the nation has so often made, as it made when it gave the first five hundred thousand, and when it gave the six hundred thousand more. It must again give its sons, and give them quickly and promptly, in order to reinforce the great armies in the field, and I believe, as I believe in the Most High—and firmly as I believe in Deity, that if the thinned ranks of our regiments are filled up, we can finish this contest in six months, and when that is done, I have no objection to come home and get up a little political shindy with any of these Charcoals. [Cheers and laughter.]

Until that is done, I want it distinctly understood that I have got "nary" politics. [Laughter.] But when that is done, if they want to quarrel about the splitting of a hair between the Northeast and the Northwest side, I am ready for them. Mr. EMIL PRETORIOUS and all the rest who can divide a hair with a razor, and show that emancipation is not emancipation, and that freedom is not freedom, because it is not their scheme. I shall be willing to enter the field after the war is over. [A Voice—"And beat them, too."] Of course I will, when the soldiers come back.

Yes, gentlemen, that is what we ought to go home to-night determined to do. I do not speak in unkindness of anybody. But we ought to determine if we desire to perpetuate this Government, not to quarrel about these little petty measures here at home, which are not worthy to engage the attention of a lawyer in a justice's court. [Laughter and applause.] The question is not whether Missouri shall be free to-day or to-morrow, because in the life-time of a nation, years are but days. We may say in the career of this nation, the seven years in which Slavery is limited in Missouri are but as a week, from one Sabbath to another Sabbath, and that will be the greatest Sabbath in the history of this State, when those seven years shall have elapsed and freedom shall be established here. [Applause.] These are my honest, heartfelt and sincere convictions. If any gentleman believes it ought to be done in five days, I shall not quarrel with him about that. Perhaps I might have preferred it myself. If I had been consulted by the members of the Convention charged with the great responsibility which rested upon them, who had with hands uplifted to the Almighty, sworn to perform their duty to the State and to the Nation, I might have said, "Well, gratify Mr. DRAKE, and do it a little quicker." [Laughter and applause.] He wants it done three or four years sooner, for fear somebody shall undo it, as if such a step as that could be retraced; as if nations ever revolved backwards, or the sun took an opposite course and brought us night instead of day.

Sir, this State can never go back from the step which she has taken. It is a perpetual fact that Missouri is free and she will remain so, and neither the arms of Secessionists nor the outcry of fanatics can ever bring back that doomed institution. [Great Applause.]

Now I have said candidly that I might, had I been consulted, been in favor of an earlier day; but the Convention fixed upon seven years, and those who have heretofore been opposed to any such measure give their acquiescence to that day. That is a great thing gained. There is nobody now, as I understand it, in the whole State, who asks that the institution of Slavery shall come back, but there is a set of people who continue to swear that we have no freedom here in the face of that grand ordinance, and which is similar to the ordinances which have established freedom in other States. Gentlemen, I am content with it. [Applause.] [A voice, "What about the tax?"] The tax on what? ["Slave property."] Well, I don't know anything about that. [Another voice, "Oh, he does not know what he is talking about."] Well, I like now and then to talk to people who don't know what they are talking about." [Laughter.] We were going to compensate the slaveholder and now we tell them we will not tax them for their slaves for seven years. That is common honesty, my friend. Do you know anything about that? [Laughter.] That is the only step we have taken to compensate them. We liberate their slaves, and compensate them by saying we will not tax you for your slaves for seven years. But I did not remember that there was any such thing in the ordinance until the gentleman reminded me of it. I shall be content with it anyhow. Shall we, when we desire to go to Heaven, talk about pew rent. [Laughter.] If Emancipation is the great desideratum; if it is the thing which is to be sought above every other thing, why not omit to tax slave property for only a few years in order to get it? The doctrine I am preaching now, I used to preach a long time ago, when they used to threaten me from the other side of the question—that if I did not shut up they would make me shorter by a head—[laughter]—and now it seems I am in danger from the other side. Well, so it is, but I have learned to trust in Providence and keep a little powder dry. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I have detained you a great deal longer than I intended. [Cries of "Go on."] I have talked to you a great deal about matters which I expect you understood a great deal better before I commenced talking than you do now. I shall conclude as I began, and I shall probably conclude in the same way when talking to a St. Louis audience, by thanking the people who have made me all I am, and all I expect to be. [A Voice—"We will make you more yet," and cheers;] and when my sentiments on these subjects do not suit you, you have the remedy in your own hands. I shall always be fair, candid and frank in the expression of my own opinions, and if they do not amount to much, still I enjoy the expression of them. I shall always maintain the same candor and frankness that I have heretofore. [A Voice—"You are always *Frank Blair*," and cheers.] I have nothing to disguise, but thousands and thousands of obligations to thank you for. And now I will say "good-bye" to you, unless some of you will come in and take a drink.

The General then retired amid the heartiest applause, and a large number of citizens paid their respects to him, and enjoyed his hospitality, the greeting of the soldiers being particularly enthusiastic.

Gen. F. P. Blair in St. Louis.

On Aug. 2, Gen. F. P. BLAIR arrived in St. Louis from Vicksburgh. Anticipating his arrival, his friends chartered the steamer *City of Alton*, and went down the river to meet the *John Warner* by which the General was passenger. After a speech of welcome by W. M. MCPHERSON, Gen. BLAIR made a few remarks, which are thus sketched by the St. Louis *Union*.

"He felt truly happy to be so enthusiastically welcomed by his friends. He had been often among friends in other places, but never had he received such an enthusiastic welcome as from his friends in St. Louis. He understood this reception as much due to what had been accomplished by the Army of the Tennessee, which he thought should be called the Army of the Mississippi, [illegible] own efforts. He had been unused to [illegible] lately, and if called upon to make one now, he would be under the necessity of [illegible] old speeches, delivered [illegible] ago. And the reiterated sentiments uttered at that time he would now be charged with being a 'Copperhead.' The victory gained by the Emancipationists in the [illegible] by the Convention, would cause their names to be revered in history.

He thought that the victory gained by the Gradual Emancipationists in Missouri was almost as great as that gained in the Valley of the Mississippi. He was always in favor of emancipation, [illegible] with a due regard for vested interests, and the rights and dignity of free labor in Missouri. He would give freedom to the slave, but would not at the same time [illegible]. He thought seven years was short time enough for the slaves to be liberated in, even if their welfare was to be exclusively consulted. As Mr. MCPHERSON had said, he advocated these doctrines fifteen years ago, when they were not merely unpopular, but perilous. He had come home for a short rest, and would return again soon.

The General said he saw before him an old friend he had seen fall, as he thought, for dead, (Maj. STEVENS.) He desired to grasp him by the hand, for he considered him a very brave man. Mr. STEVENS came forward and clasped the General in his arms. Both seemed much affected.

The General looks well, but the sun and exposure have tanned him considerably, and made him look much older.

In company with Gen. BLAIR and Staff was the brave and distinguished Col. GILES F. SMITH, of the fighting Eighth Missouri. The Colonel looks well, and was congratulated by his many friends on his safe arrival.

The *City of Alton* and *John Warner*, being lashed together, arrived at the landing at 9 o'clock last evening. Although the hour was late, an immense crowd had gathered on the landing. Gen. BLAIR was received with loud cheers. After getting into the carriage in waiting, Gen. BLAIR was called upon for a speech. He stated that he had come from a part of the country that they were all anxious to hear from, and that at some future occasion he would have much to say on the subject, and also on other matters in which they were deeply interested. At present his heart was too full for utterance at the reception that had been given him."

The Lessons of the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The purport and drift of my letter in the *Times* of July 27 have been so gravely misapprehended, that I desire to elucidate the main propositions therein contained. I will barely allude to some errors into which Carl Benson has fallen, evidently from not having given sufficient care to my communication. Such are his calling attention to the fact, as one having escaped my consideration, that "wealthy and 'respectable' citizens" were indirectly the cause of the riot—a statement distinctly made in my first letter; his charging me with "trying to make out a case for the mob, and to palliate their conduct," with the inference that I was opposed to severe measures in dealing with it, forgetting my averment, the last half of which he quotes in his reply, that "in the midst of suspense and agitation, two things, then, are essential to our preservation—*the prompt, relentless, energetic suppression of all attempts to violate the laws*, and the equally prompt, tender and persistent endeavor to better the conditions of the people—in their material and physical conditions first, in their intellectual and moral afterward; or, rather, in all at once combined."

Passing thus lightly over these and avoiding the indication of other slight errors, I come at once to the main point of difference between Carl Benson and myself, which is the question whether there be a present necessity for that "closer analysis" which he does not see, as he affirms, in the beginning of his letter, that I have made; and yet the making of which he subsequently affirms to be my chief error, in that I was "not satisfied with the obvious and tangible," but went off "into the mazes of social problems." It is precisely here that our divergence begins. "The causes of this riot are palpable and not to be hidden," and in relation to these Carl Benson and myself do not differ. But he stops at the causes of *this* riot. I do not. I would ascertain the causes of the riotous disposition in society, the deeper causes which underlie the present disturbance, with a view to removing them, and to securing freedom from future violence and eventual revolution. He is content, now, at least, to wage political warfare against the ignorant and depraved masses, who are under the control of desperate politicians, taking the chances of the recurrence of just such scenes as we have recently passed through, whenever they shall be successful. I propose the immediate inauguration of such measures as will withdraw the allegiance of these wretched and outraged dupes from such leaders and deprive the latter forevermore of the power of doing mischief. Carl Benson would confine us—for the present, at all events—to skimming the filthy scum from the top of the social fountain, while the bottom, whence the foulness arose, remains untouched. I would know the fundamental social cause of the foulness, remove it, and thus keep the fountain pure and sweet. He sees no present necessity for reconstructing the arrangements of society; would move slowly on, satisfied with the present measures of benevolence, the present advantages for the physical and intellectual improvement of the masses, and,—while awaiting the long distant period, when, under such conditions, the masses should arise to refinement and happiness, if, happily, they did not in the meanwhile, under the control of heartless demagogues, whelm society in anarchy and chaos—would keep them in order with bayonet and bullet, spattering their blood upon the walls and pavements as a terrible warning to evil-doers. I would so order political and social organizations, that the bayonet and the bullet should be unnecessary, the elevation and the comfort of the lower classes be peacefully and speedily secured, and society assume another aspect.

The measures which Carl Benson proposes for relief, surface appliances not reaching fundamental causes, will not in my judgment, secure that safety which he seeks. The sedition of July is subdued, but the latent causes which rendered it possible, still exist, and unless eradicated, will produce similar results, long after SEYMOUR, the WOODS, rebel intrigue, partisan spite, and the doctrine of State Rights, Carl Benson's "obvious and tangible causes," have ceased to exist. Until the intelligent and wealthy classes can be brought to see the radical causes of social and political troubles, until they are willing to enter "the mazes of social problems," learn their nature, and set themselves earnestly and diligently to apply fitting remedies, the lower classes will remain ignorant and brutal, will be easily duped by designing and ambitious men, and will be driven periodically to just such outbreaks as we have witnessed, until, in some greater crisis than ordinary, society becomes rudely disrupted and falls, through the direful stages of anarchy and mob-law, into the strong grasp of some military despot, and the prospects of the human race remain for a long time clouded.

The differences between Carl Benson and myself, as to the true nature of the problem before us, are greater than he supposes. He evidently expects a not distant termination to the present war, a revivification of the National life upon its former basis, Slavery being eliminated, but otherwise the principles of our social, commercial and political polity remaining substantially unchanged. When the war has closed, it will be time enough, he thinks, to entertain these questions of latent causes, which will then confront, in an indefinite future, to "occupy the attention of our weightiest theorists and most energetic practical workers."

I read quite otherwise the signs of the times. I do not believe we are waging a war for the eradication of Slavery only. There are other evils in our political, commercial and social organizations, second only to chattel Slavery in their magnitude and direful effects. These also must be destroyed before the people of this country will be providentially allowed to settle again into peaceful paths. Nor do I regard the struggle in which we are now engaged as destined to be confined, in its effects, to this continent. I view it as about to become a peculiar conflict, such as the world never before witnessed, and is probably never likely to witness again; a war of ideas, in which the spirit of old and effete institutions, now a long time fighting impotently against human freedom and social progress, is about to meet in final conflict throughout the world, with the opposite spirit. I view it as the commencement of the culmination of that social and political strife which for almost a century has been rocking the world, overturning kingdoms, pulling down dynasties, and elevating the people. In America, where the new stood represented by the highest fruits of the latest political and social developments, and the old by the lowest misery of the earliest barbarism, both standing side by side, the onset has sounded, and the spirit of the new already witnesses the dying struggles of the worst relic of ancient wrong.

Still the strife is not ended. One monster is strangled, but the modern spirit is not yet wholly conqueror. The wary and wily foe still bends his energies to the contest, and will only die, through our vigilance, fighting to the last.

Meanwhile, the storm gathers in other quarters. Already in the [illegible] the fray has begun; from the continent of South America come tidings of con[illegible] mutterings and distant rumblings warn us that ere long [illegible] Europe. Into this conflict the nations must go. Out of it the spirit of progress will come purified and freed from the clogs of the past. Governments with truer foundations will take the place of those now in existence. Commercial policies based on higher ideas of justice will supercede those now in use. Society, emancipated from its oppressions, will enter upon a new career. If the Northern United States would avoid being precipitated into this conflict, they must immediately begin to withdraw from the enemies of progress their elements of strength—they must deprive them of the means of combat. Among these elements of strength are the ignorant and vicious poor. To hint the method by which this class might be arrayed on the side of law and order and progress was the object of my former letter. That unless this policy be initiated, at least by earnest inquiry and discussion, the Northern United States will be plunged into the general struggle before the expiration of 1865, I fully believe and again affirm.

It was because of this view in relation to the events of the times that I urged the intelligent and opulent classes to show themselves really solicitous about the welfare of the lower classes of society. By this I meant something far different from the ordinary incitements to benevolent actions. I meant to press upon the rich and liberal citizens the necessity of undertaking a duty they have too long neglected, of recognizing a function they have refused to admit. The rich and benevolent classes are naturally the guardians and protectors of the ignorant and poor. In the strife of free competition we have forgotten this. In the olden times, the tie of guardianship and security on the part of the higher classes, and of respect and order on the part of the lower classes, was mutually accepted. In other countries it still exists. Whatever may be the defects of the feudal system, and as a system it is of course far inferior to modern free society—it had at least this advantage, that it left no ignorant or poor man to fall into poverty for want of employment nor into the snares of false demagogues whose interest it was to dupe him. The wealthy and powerful class felt that they were the God-ordained protectors of the weak and the low, and were careful, theoretically, and to an appreciable degree practically also, to fulfill their functions, as then understood.

In modern free competition this duty is ignored, both theoretically and practically. Much is done in the way of charity to relieve suffering—doubtless more in New-York than in any other city. But the conception of the existence of a positive obligation on the part of the intelligent and opulent to accept and fulfill the relationship of guardians and guides—an industrial and social providence to the lower classes—has among us no existence. We plunge into the vortex of competition, recognizing every individual's right to join the company indeed, but feeling no responsibility on the part of the winners to be a support and protection to the losers. The results of such a competition are obvious. The superior capacities gain the wealth, and the inferior ones do not. As there is no recognition on the part of the former of obligation or responsibility in regard to the latter, society stands arrayed into two great classes—one comfortable, contented and intelligent, the other wretched, squalid, ignorant and sullenly dissatisfied.

It is time then that the rich and powerful recognized the moral obligation which rests upon them in relation to the poor and the ignorant. Men of wealth do not sufficiently appreciate their own power or greatness. It is to the accumulations of capital in their hands that we owe almost all the improvements in modern industry. The looms of Lowell, the steamboats, the railroads, the telegraphs, the sewing-machines, were possible only by the expenditure of great capital for their production and inauguration. The great capitalists have parts to play in the present and in the future second to those of no other persons in the world's career.

That they should assume the guardianship of the poor in earnest, and systematically, was the proposition which I presented to their consideration. I did not say nor "imply" that because they had not done this in the past they had been "culpably negligent of their duties toward the poor and ignorant." I recognize that "new occasions teach new duties," that the watchword of progress is ever something not thought of before. I believe the time has now come when men of wealth are brought face to face with this question, and will be culpably negligent if they do not give thoughtful attention to the condition of the poorer classes, and immediately take practical steps for their permanent relief. The abolition of poverty is the next step in social advance. If men of wealth and intelligence are disposed to neglect the consideration of this question, they must remember that the volcano yet slumbers at their feet, and that unless they are instant in the adoption of necessary measures for securing the desired result the hot lava will burst forth and bury them in its floods.

It will doubtless appear to Carl Benson from the foregoing that it is not because I have exaggerated the nature of the mob that I am fearful of the future. I agree with him as to the character of its elements, and have elsewhere stated in the daily Press my conviction, the result of observation among the rioters, that the active insurgents were confined to the lowest class of our foreign and domestic population, aided and abetted by a number of wealthy and unscrupulous citizens and their agents. My conviction of danger arises, he will see, from a perception of the rottenness of the social system in which we are living, and of a necessity for some radical change. That some such change will surely and speedily come, I have already reiterated. *How* it will come, and what kind of a change it will be, depend on the action of the intelligent and wealthy of the community.

Were I disposed to waste time in personalities, I might easily point out to Carl Benson several instances in his letter which trespass upon the limits assigned by courtesy to the intercourse of strangers and peers. I pass these by, however, with this allusion, and with the suggestion that when he shall next be tempted to make a *point* by addressing himself to me in the character of a corrector of French orthography, he carefully consider whether he may not be led, as in the previous case, by a blunder of the compositor, into the commission of an unhandsome act.

EDWARD B. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1863.

The Kentucky Election.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. ASBOTH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
COLUMBUS, Ky., July 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 47.—That no further doubt may exist as to the intent and meaning of Special Orders, No. 159, dated Headquarters Sixteenth Army corps, July 14, 1863, it is ordered that no person shall be permitted to be voted for, or be a candidate for office, who has been, or is now under arrest or bonds, by proper authority, for uttering disloyal language or sentiments.

County Judges within this District are hereby ordered to appoint, as Judges and Clerks of the ensuing August election, only such persons as are avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, and are further ordered to revoke and recall any appointments of Judges and Clerks already made, who are not such loyal persons.

Judges and clerks of elections are hereby ordered not to place the name of any person upon the poll books to be voted for at said election, who is not avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, or who may be opposed to furnishing men and money for the suppression of the rebellion.

The following oath is prescribed and will be administered by judges of elections to voters, and to such candidates as reside within this district:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never entered the service of the so-called 'Confederate States;' that I have not been engaged in the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, either in a civil or military capacity; that I have never, either directly or indirectly, aided the rebellion against the Government of the United States or the State of Kentucky; that I am unconditionally for the Union, and the suppression of the rebellion, and am willing to furnish men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellious league known as the 'Confederate States;' so help me God."

Any voter, judge, or clerk of elections, or other persons, who may evade, neglect or refuse compliance with the provisions of this order, will be arrested and sent before a military commission, as soon as the facts are substantiated.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH.
T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Personal.

—A letter from Lexington, Ky., alludes to the attack upon Lebanon by Morgan, and says: "Thos. Morgan, the youngest of four brothers of John, that were in his command, was among the killed. The love between John and Thomas is said to have been like that between David and Jonathan; but how a notorious blackleg, debauchee and thief can have any sincere love for anybody is a mystery. Thomas is remembered here with interest. Several years ago, when he was a mere youth, he attended a 'big meeting' at the Baptist Church, thought he experienced religion, and wanted to be baptized. The Pastor of the Baptist Church, together with Dr. Dillard, interceded with Mrs. Morgan, who is an Episcopalian, to gratify the son's wishes, but she was inexorable, and forbid his ever attending the Baptist meeting again. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that he lost his interest in religion, and should be drawn into the vortex of rebellion by his older brother, who has captivated and ruined so many others. It is by no means certain that a connection with the church would have saved the lad, for church members, and, I am sorry to say, Baptist members and ministers, are deeply implicated in this 'mystery of iniquity;' but at least the mother might now be spared the reflection of having thwarted her boy in one of the most cherished and holy purposes of his life."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN ELOQUENT VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Remarks of Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, at Trinity Church, National Thanksgiving Day.

We were able yesterday to give but a very brief synopsis of the remarks made at Trinity Church, on Thursday, by Bishop Upfold, of Indiana. The following is nearly a full report of what was most eloquent and instructive. They possess peculiar interest, as emanating from such a source, and reflecting truly the patriotism and purposes of the West, as also their appreciation of the successes and blessings given us:

REMARKS OF BISHOP UPFOLD.

At the request of my esteemed friend, Dr. Ogilby, an assistant minister of this parish, made at a late hour last night, I have consented to address a few remarks, in relation to the object of our present assembling, to this congregation.

It was with reluctance I yielded my consent, for I have only just reached this City from my distant home in the West, on business, and did not anticipate any call upon me for any official duty. I trust, therefore, what I say may be listened to with indulgence, making due allowance for the very brief notice received, and the circumstances, unpropitious to myself, under which I appear before you.

Only three months ago we were assembled throughout the length and breadth of the land—faithful to the Union to deprecate the Divine displeasure, and humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, who, for our national sins, had brought distress and calamity upon us, in its origin, its nature and its effects, unparalleled in the history of any nation. We presented ourselves before the Lord as a sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, and we besought Him, our God, who had apparently cast us off, who had scattered us, who had been displeased at us, to turn himself to us again. We humbly implored Him who had made our portion of the earth to tremble, and who had broken it, to heal the sores thereof, because it shaked; and He who had showed us hard things, and made us to drink the wine of astonishment, to deliver us from the judgments impending over us, and save us.

However imperfect our humiliation, our confession of sin, and our deprecatory supplications, God in his compassion and mercy hath heard and answered our prayers, and we are now enabled to exclaim with the devout Psalmist, in giving expression to his devout emotions under a similar deliverance of himself and his people: "The Lord hath done great things for us, for which we rejoice. If the Lord had not been on our side, now may we say—if the Lord himself had not been on our side when men rose up against us, they had swallowed us up quick when they were so wrathfully disposed toward us. But, praised be God, who hath not given us over as a prey unto our enemies. The Lord hath wrought a mighty salvation for us. We got not this by our own sword, neither was it our own arm that saved us; but thy right hand, O. Lord, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto us. The Lord hath appeared for us; the Lord hath covered our heads and made us stand in the day of battle—the Lord hath overthrown our enemies and dashed in pieces those that rose up against us; therefore, not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the praise and all the glory."

These are fitting expressions of the gratitude which ought to fill all hearts in the present national commemoration of the successes which have recently crowned our arms, and which we are now assembled, in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to thank God for. May every faithful citizen make them his own sentiments, and use them to give expression to the emotions, which cannot fail to be felt by every patriotic bosom. Indeed, I pity any man who is so lost to all sense of the Divine goodness, and the marked Divine interposition, as not to be prepared from the depth of his heart to say, Amen.

The successes we are called upon to celebrate with praise and thanksgiving to the Lord our God who hath vouchsafed them are of no trifling character in their consequences to our beloved country, and the perpetuation of our Federative Union. They indicate a near approach to, if not the actual culmination of this unprovoked rebellion against one of the most beneficent Governments on the face of the earth. For they who in their insane pride and ambitious aspirings, originated the conflict had no just cause of complaint. The rights they pretended to have been invaded by the General Government were not invaded, nor threatened to be invaded, in any important particular. This is the testimony of one of the most distinguished men in the South, who employed his far-famed eloquence in attempting to restrain his State from precipitating itself into the vortex of secession and all the horrors of civil war; but, alas! without avail—and yet who, with marvellous inconsistency, yielded to a tyrannical pressure which he failed to control, and is now act and part with those who originated this internecine strife, and holds the second high office created by them in their so-called Government. He eloquently appealed to his fellow-citizens to pause and ponder well the consequences which must and would necessarily follow the insane proposition to secede from the Union. I quote his words, because *they ought to be remembered by every true patriot, every faithful friend to the Union, and because the facts they develop and* assert seem, in the minds of many, to have passed into careless, if not willing oblivion:

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reason you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case. And to what cause or one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer." And no answer was given in words, but political fanaticism prevailed, and the appeal was like water spilled on the ground.

Said a gentleman of Tennessee to me two years ago: "We are the victims of unprincipled and aspiring demagogues, who have come among us, many of them mere adventurers from the North and East, without property, without any pecuniary interest in the soil, with nothing to lose, and by their acts and intrigues, have created a popular wave on which they have attempted to ride into political power; and we, the planters and farmers of Tennessee are the sufferers. We were prosperous and happy. We were sufficiently protected by the General Government in all our just rights. We had not cause of complaint, and never dreamed of complaining. And now we are driven into exile by a vile tyranny surpassing the conception of those who are not exposed to it; or if we remain at home, we are forced to take up arms in a strife we abhor, and against a Government we honor and venerate, and would cheerfully obey."

These sentiments, he said, were the common sentiments of a vast majority of the bone and sinew of the State; but they dared not give expression to them at home, and the least show of resistance to the tyrannical power that ruled them was at the peril of their lives.

This state of things has measurably ceased in Tennessee from the recent successes of our arms in that portion of the country; and I hail and praise God for them, as the harbinger of deliverance to other portions of our common country which have suffered in a similar way.

The successes which have recently attended our arms, as I before remarked, are by no means trifling in their present results, and in their ultimate results their value is incalculable. One thing is accomplished which we at the West regard as paying us well for the sacrifices we, in common with our patriotic fellow-citizens everywhere, have made. It is the free navigation of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth—as the natural outlet of the productions of their luxurious soil—a fixed fact deeply seated in the Western mind—a right which the West and Northwest hold to be intimately essential to their prosperity, and which they will never relinquish. They will contend for it to the death. They would never have relaxed their efforts until it had been secured. They would have listened to no compromise in that matter. They now have it, and they will keep it as their cherished heritage.

The men of the West are not fighting for a mere abstraction—a mere ideal, a pseudo-philanthropic speculation—but for the Union and the Government of the Union, under whose benign rule they have so eminently prospered, and the wilderness which they penetrated a little over half a century ago, has, with the Divine blessing, been made to bloom and blossom as the rose—in which there are cities numbering more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, each replete with commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and wealth and competence as their result—which, within the time mentioned, were a collection of a few log-cabins or had no existence whatever. It was but the other day that an aged man of my acquaintance—nay, a personal and venerated friend—died at a very advanced age, in Indiana, who, as an officer in the army, assisted in building Fort Washington, now the City of Cincinnati, with its 200,000 inhabitants, which then, he often told me, had but two log-cabins. In 1830 I found myself on the site of the present City of St. Paul, Minnesota, which then consisted of a few lodges or wigwams of the Sioux; and between Prairie Du Chien and Fort Snelling I heard of but one white man, whom I saw and conversed with, on the shore of Lake Pepin, and found to be a hardy pioneer from Connecticut, come at that early day to seek his fortune in the West.

No, we of the West and Northwest have not entered into this contest and sent forth our hardy sons in almost countless thousands into the battle-field, for the sake of an abstraction, but to maintain the Union in its integrity under which we have, through the Divine blessing on our enterprise, been so signally prospered. And in saying this I think I speak the sentiments of a large proportion, a decided majority of the people of the State in which I reside, and I believe the general sentiment of the people of the United States. One hundred thousand soldiers, and upward, which Indiana has sent into the field, and who, I can say it without any disparagement to their compatriots in other States, have won a name and fame for their valor, did not volunteer to aid a false philanthropy, but to uphold the constituted authorities of our common country, and maintain indissoluble the Union cemented by the blood of their patriotic predecessors. They thank God for our victories to-day, because the great object for which their sons have bravely fought and poured out their blood like water, has been measurably accomplished, and if God continues in *His goodness to take the cause into His own hand, as he has hitherto done, and favor our arms, it is in a* fair way of being entirely accomplished.

Yes, the cause in which we are engaged, the common cause of our beloved country, is a noble cause. It is to sustain the Government, which the votes of a majority of the people have chosen for the constitutional period, in asserting its rightful authority over the length and breadth of the whole land, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws. It is not to propagate an abstraction but to perpetuate a practical system of just and equitable rule; it is to sustain with our concentrated efforts the powers that be, in carrying out the work devolved on them for the time being—the conservation of the Republic—the putting down this unprovoked rebellion by such means and in such way as their wisdom may devise in subordination to the Constitution and laws of the Union which gives them authority, and devolves on them such a fearful responsibility; it is to strengthen their hands in perpetuating the goodly heritage received from our fathers, and preserving the blessings of civil and religious liberty throughout our favored land, in opposition to all attempts at social and political disorganization, come from whatever quarter it may. And with God's blessing the object will be accomplished and sedition and rebellion arrested and overthrown. I have never, in the gloomiest days of the present conflict, despaired of the Republic, or entertained a doubt of the ultimate issue. And the recent victories, for which we are met together to-day to offer our thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, afford a presage of continued success. God, who hath heretofore wrought such great marvels for the American people, and from dependent colonies has made us as a nation a praise and glory in the earth, will continue His providential interposition, in proportion as we practically acknowledge Him as the Almighty Ruler of nations, are loyal to Him and His laws, and honor Him as it is His right and claim to be honored by His intelligent and accountable creatures. Our country will be once more united and prosperous, and go on, in the restoration of an honorable peace, to fulfil its destiny. And that destiny who can calculate? What conceptions can meet the realities of its glorious consummation? True to our God and Saviour—true to our social and political privileges—true to our country, and to its constituted authorities for the time being—true to the principles which our patriotic fathers asserted and advocated, this Republic is destined to an height of greatness, and grandeur, and power, of which past history furnishes no example, no approximating instance.

We are assembled as a people and a nation, to offer our grateful thanks to God for His interposition in our behalf, and to rejoice, in the recent successes of our arms in several sanguinary conflicts. It is right and proper thus to acknowledge and honor the mighty hand and outstretched arm which has so signally interposed in our behalf, and caused the sun to break forth again from out of the dark clouds which have enshrouded our political horizon, and has lightened our hearts with grateful joy. But while we rejoice, we must rejoice with trembling, remembering our responsibility to secure the continuance of its shining by our practical gratitude. The victories we celebrate are glorious victories, and afford a bright presage for the future. Still the work is not done, and strenuous efforts, taxing our patriotic endurance, and sacrifices to the uttermost are demanded. We are not—to use a familiar Western phrase, which may be pardoned for its expressiveness—we are not yet out of the woods, and we must temper our joy, what cause so ever we have for grateful gladness. We have to do with a desperate and determined foe, and we must rely on the combined omnipotent goodness of our Father and our Redeemer to bless our further efforts in a conflict too gigantic to be settled in a day, and which may be protracted for months, and even years. There must, therefore, be moderation in our joy and an earnest and devout looking upward to an Almighty source for continued succor, defence and success. There is still an urgent demand on our patriotism as a free people, and that demand must be met in all its extent, and met without murmuring and without factious opposition, as by a law-abiding community, with a distinct knowledge of the principle and the right of the majority to rule. It may involve much personal sacrifice that must be cheerfully yielded. It may call upon us to acquiesce in measures which do not entirely commend themselves to our judgment—that acquiescence must be accorded.

Above all, we must remember and honor the Lord our God, individually and collectively. We must abandon the national sins, patent to all who look at the thing from a just standpoint, the fallacious dependencies, and all our offences as individuals and as a people, which have brought upon us this sore national calamity, and return, in the obedience of faith to the Almighty Ruler of nations, and manifest toward Him renewed practical allegiance and homage. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth. He alone can succor, He alone can defend and give success to our efforts for defence, for renewed unity and concord, and for an honorable and permanent peace.

My brethren and friends, I trust I may be pardoned for closing these desultory remarks by employing language which I employed on the occasion of the late National Fast. Let us then return unto the Lord our God, honor him personally and in our families, and in the domestic and social circle, *fearing Him ourselves and teaching our children and dependents to fear, reverence and serve Him. Thus only* can we reasonably count on His continued gracious interposition, and hope that He who hath scattered us for a season, because He hath been displeased at us, will return to us again—that He who hath made the land to tremble that it shaketh, will heal the sore thereof. Thus only may we, as a people, whom He hath hitherto preeminently blessed—still blessed far beyond our deserts—look to Him to continue to bless us, in delivering us from our present calamity, causing this devastating civil war to cease utterly, and restore peace and prosperity. Thus only may we expect His intervention in restraining the madness of the people who have notoriously originated and are bent on perpetuating this internecine conflict; give additional and final success to our armies in the field and our naval armament on the water. Thus only may we reasonably anticipate the day, which may God in His mercy and goodness hasten, when, with glad and grateful hearts, we may assemble as a people to offer our thanksgiving and praise for the cessation and entire extinction of this unnatural and sanguinary strife of brother with brother, and our country once more united in bonds of mutual amity and concord—every heart animated with true patriotism, and the North and the South, the East and West, rallying as formerly as one man—a Macedonian phalanx, foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder, in repelling foreign aggression—and the call to do so may, from present appearances, not be very distant—and in defence and maintenance of that glorious national flag, under which, as an ægis, we have battled and conquered, and advanced from an inauspicious beginning to an exalted position among the nations of the earth, and unexampled national prosperity. Amen.

"Jumping the Bounty."

HOW SOME DO AND SOME DO NOT DO IT.

The thieves, petty gamblers and vagabonds generally of this City have been operating in those sections of this and adjoining States where the draft has been enforced, by offering themselves as substitutes; being accepted, they receive the three hundred dollars, are mustered in, and become part and parcel of the army; this is no sooner done than they proceed, in their own parlance, to "Jump the Bounty," which means nothing more or less than pocketing the money, playing possum to Uncle Sam, and escaping from his service and custody forthwith. A number have succeeded in this, and been three hundred dollars richer and considerably freer; but the "substitute game" having been exposed to the military authorities, the instances will hereafter be rare, and the risks of "jumping" so great that few will undertake it.

Two instances of an attempt to "jump the bounty"—one tragical, and the other humorous—are these: About a week since five noted vagabonds from Mercer-street, visited Connecticut, offered themselves and were accepted as substitutes, received each the $300, and were put on a steamer for the camp at New-Haven. On the way they simultaneously jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, but before reaching it two were shot, and three drowned. A day or two since the body of one of them was brought to this City, and buried from a low house in Mercer-street. The bodies of all were subsequently found on shore, but must have been rifled, as not a dollar was on either of them. The ludicrous instance is that of thirteen of the same villainous class who put themselves in communication with one of their own sort—a "substitute broker," as he termed himself—for operations in Boston. He perfected matters there, even as to time and place for "jumping," and, according to design, they went, were accepted, received bounty, and mustered in. Of the $300 each was to give the broker $100 for his trouble in arranging details, and especially for the risk he incurred in making the "jumping" certain and secure. With his $1,300 in his pocket, and his thirteen patrons in the ranks, he concluded not to have them "jump," and so informed the officers in charge of their characters and purpose; they were at once conveyed, under close guard, to Fort Warren, there to remain until they are taken where any attempt at "jumping" will certainly lead to the rope or the bullet.

The Murder of Col. O'Brien.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—THE GUILTY PARTIES COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—THEIR CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Coroner Ranney yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Col. Henry F. O'Brien, who was brutally murdered on the second day of the riot, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, a full account of which has been published in the Times. The jury rendered a verdict against Patrick Keenan and Patrick O'Brien as principals in the murder. These same parties were arrested a day or two since by Officer Bosun, of the Eleventh Precinct, upon this charge. On the rendition of the verdict, they were arraigned and asked what they had to say to the charge, to which answer was had they were not guilty. The papers in the case were thereupon immediately sent to the Grand Jury for their action.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.

The force of this Precinct, Capt. Theron R. Bennett, No. 247 Madison-street, reported at Headquarters Monday afternoon, with Sergeants McConnell, Garland and Clark, Sergeant Louden being left in charge of Station. The force, with Sergts. McConnell and Garland, composed a portion of Inspector Carpenter's command in the attack upon and severe usage of the rioters at Broadway and Amity-street, being active and prominent therein. At night the force reported to Inspector Leonard, at the City Hall, and was engaged in the many duties which were necessary for the protection of that portion of the City thereabouts. On Tuesday morning they were ordered to Headquarters, and subsequently, with Inspector Dilks' command, visited Second-avenue, where the sharp fighting was done, and in which the Seventh were actively engaged. Later in the day, under Inspector Leonard, a mob at Broadway and Bond-street was attacked and dispersed, the Seventh participating. On return to Headquarters, Sergt. McConnell relieved Sergt. Louden at Station, who reported for duty at Centre office. Capt. Bennett, with his command, was detailed, with a company of military, to visit Thirty-fourth-street, where Col. O'Brien was so horribly murdered, to recover the body. On reaching the ground, it was ascertained that the body had been removed from the street and taken to Bellevue. On the same evening the force was ordered to the care of its own Precinct, where patrol duty was resumed Friday.

On Monday evening, Sergeant Garland was detached from his command and sent to Tenth Precinct Station to work the telegraph; about 9 P. M. the building was assailed by a mob, who stoned in the windows; they were fresh from the sacking and destruction of Provost-Marshal Duffy's house. There were but few men in the Station, but Surgeon Waris and a number of citizens came to the rescue, the former acting with great coolness and courage. Officer McCloud found a small cannon in the building, which was hastily hauled into position at the door, pointed on to the mob, who, at sight of it, broke and scattered. On Tuesday morning Sergeant Garland was relieved as telegraph operator, and reported to Inspector Dilks at Headquarters, by whom he was detailed as Acting Adjutant of the battalion of Police which the Inspector led to the Second-avenue, as already referred to. He was also in the second expedition to the same section, under Mr. Dilks, and narrowly escaped the ball which came so near cutting off a good man and true in the Inspector, but cut off a tree branch at his head against him instead. The Sergeant was receiving orders from Mr. D. at the time. In one of the battles with the mob at the Eighteenth Precinct, Sergt. McConnell and his command were engaged; they had to enter and clear adjacent houses of parties who were firing from the roofs and windows. The work was well and promptly done, but the street fighting was severe, and the rioters not dispersed until the military, called to the aid of the Police, had fired several volleys.

The officers and men of this Precinct saw considerable service during the week, and sustained the good repute hitherto attached to them.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.

This Precinct, Capt. M. De Camp, No. 127 Wooster-street, was early on active duty. At 9 A. M. Sergt. Wade and ten men reported to Capt. Speight, No. 1,190 Broadway, Provost-Marshal Manierre's office, which they assisted in defending. At noon Sergt. Ellison, with 13 men, were sent to protect the Provost-Marshal's office at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street; on arrival at Third-avenue and Forty-fourth-street he met the Provost Guard, which had been driven from the Marshal's office, and were fleeing down, pursued by the mob. Checking and reinforcing them, he ordered a wheel, a volley and a bayonet charge upon the mob; the Guard halted, made a move as though about to obey, but finally refused, and, on one of them being knocked down with a stone, they broke and fled. Thus left alone to meet the mob, Sergt. Ellison and his men, thoughtless of the vast disproportion in numbers, made a desperate charge, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued; the mob stood their ground, fighting fiercely, and finally the force—Sergt. Ellison badly beaten and in the hands of the rioters—was compelled to fall back in retreat. At this juncture Sergt. Wade and his men, relieved from duty at No. 1,190 Broadway, came on to the *ground, hurrying to the relief of their companions, by whom they were greeted with ringing cheers.* The mob were threatening to hang Ellison, and great as was the superiority in numbers, the united force at once charged to the rescue. So impetuous, earnest and determined was the charge made, so terribly did the locusts do their work, that the mob were forced back some three blocks, fighting all the way, and the Sergeant rescued. But the odds were too great for permanent success; the excited thousands closed in upon the small force from the streets in their rear, pressed back upon them from the front, and they were soon hemmed in; they had to fight their way through and out, contested at every inch of ground, but succeeded, though at so great cost, in extricating themselves from their critical position. In the first of these battles Sergeant Ellison was badly beaten, taken prisoner, and rescued; Officer Van Buren had his leg broken, and Officers Crolius, Palmer and McCaul were each severely beaten. In the second, Sergeant Wade was hit in the breast with a stone, and the following officers were injured: Amber, his head badly cut; Law, injured in head and body; Hart, head and body; Burns, Mehan and Magenis, each severely beaten and heads badly cut. Those who were too badly injured to escape sought refuge in the houses of citizens in the vicinity until they could be removed, and the balance of the force, so roughly used, and now scattered, repaired to their Station-house, leaving the mob exultant over the defeat of the handful.

Sergts. Wade and O'Connor, with their commands, were at the dispersion of the mob in the afternoon on Broadway and Amity-street, and on duty at the City Hall all the night. The Precinct was joined to Capt. Walling's command on Tuesday morning and aided in suppressing the riot at Broome and Pitt streets; subsequently, with Capt. Walsh's command, patrol duty was done by them in infested portions of First and Second avenues. In the afternoon they were part of Inspector Leonard's command at the City Hall, and were engaged in punishing the mob which assailed the military at Broadway and Chambers-streets. During the night they were among those dispersing the rioters threatening the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street. Wednesday at the City Hall until the afternoon, when the force reported to Capt. Warlow, First Precinct; sent to Pier 4 North River to quell disturbances there, and at night on duty in Broad and Stone streets, where parties of thieves were attempting to break into stores. On Thursday dispersed mob at South and Wall streets, threatening to break into a store and seize a negro employed there. The force remained at the First Precinct until Saturday, A. M., when ordered to its own Precinct on usual duty.

During the week, Sergt. Miller was constantly in charge of the Station-house. He had special scouts out, and was thus informed of an intended destruction of the "Arch," in Sullivan-street. A prompt telegraph by him of the fact to Headquarters brought a force down in time to prevent it. He also received and took charge, during the first four days, of 200 refugees.

The record of the doings of this Precinct is one full of honor, and the numbers injured and disabled in the two first encounters show how persistently and bravely they acted in order to accomplish a duty, even though it were an impossibility. The highest praise is awarded by Capt. De Camp to Sergt. Ellison, who exhibited "dauntless courage," and to Sergts. Wade and O'Connor, as it is to all his men, of whom he speaks with a just and earnest pride.

A Domestic Tragedy in the Eleventh Ward.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND, AND FATALLY INJURED—THE ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Henry Deimel, residing at No. 166 Rivington-street, while in a fit either of intoxication or jealousy, or both, shot his wife, on the corner of Clinton and Rivington streets, with a pistol. The ball entered the back of her head while she was fleeing from her husband.

Officer Verry, of the Eleventh Precinct, found Mrs. Deimel in the street, and conveyed her to her residence in Rivington-street, where Coroner Wildey yesterday impanneled a jury, and made an ante-mortem examination. The following is the testimony of the wife:

Amelia Deimel, being sworn, testified as follows: I live here, and believe myself to be in a dying condition and cannot recover; my husband has a sister here; her name is Mrs. Regina Lied; she lives at No. 15 [illegible]-street; she has sworn that we shall have no rest until she separates us; when we were first married we lived very happily together, but recently the sister has made trouble between us; my husband has been very abusive, and is constantly getting drunk and abusing me; I have been in the country for several days, and returned in the forenoon, about 10 o'clock, the 7th inst.; my husband was not at home; I went down to [illegible]-street, and there saw him, but did not speak to him; I passed by him; he came home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but we did not speak until 12 o'clock at night; at the time last named, I went down stairs into the basement to lie on the sofa; I then found my husband walking about the room; after awhile I went up stairs again, and soon met him in the entry; he came toward me, and I ran out into the street; he followed me until I got to the corner of Rivington and Clinton streets; he was a short distance behind me when he fired a pistol at me, and *shot me in the back; he fired the pistol at me once* before I went out of the house, and I became so frightened that I ran into the street; when I was shot in the street, I fell immediately; my husband said, "Now, you [illegible], I have got you;" I was picked up by a policeman, and conveyed to this place.

At the conclusion of this testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Amelia Deimel came to her injuries from a pistol-shot wound, which pistol was in the hands of Henry Deimel, on the 8th day of August, 1863."

The accused, who was arrested by Officer Verry soon after the occurrence, was then arraigned, and the Coroner asked him the usual questions, in answer to which he stated that his name was Henry Deimel; that he was a native of Germany, aged 45 years, was a plumber by trade, and resided at No. 166 Rivington-street. In answer to the question as to what he had to say as to his guilt or innocence, he replied that by the advice of counsel he had nothing to say at that time. He was then committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. The latter is about 42 years of age, and is also a native of Germany. The husband is reputed to be a man of considerable property, and until this unfortunate occurrence his neighbors regarded him as a peaceable and prosperous citizen. No hopes are entertained of Mrs. Deimel's recovery. The ball entered her back and passed almost through her body, injuring some of the vital parts.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The Court of Sessions does not usually sit for the trial of prisoners on Saturdays, that day being devoted to passing sentences, hearing motions, &c.; but owing to the great press of business arising out of the recent riots, the Recorder yesterday determined to continue the trials of the riot cases. In several of these cases sentence had been postponed, and the Court first proceeded to dispose of them. The first one called up for sentence was Joseph Marshall, who was convicted on Thursday of assault and battery, and robbery, in connection with the attack on the negro Jackson, in the First Ward, who, it will be recollected, was knocked down, robbed, and thrown into the dock, from pier No. 4, North River. The Recorder told Marshall that, although the District-Attorney did not see fit to press his case before the jury for any higher offence than attempt at robbery, owing to the peculiar character of the evidence, yet the jury had seen fit to convict him of the full crime of robbery in the first degree. He should therefore sentence him to the State prison for ten years. The prisoner is about 21 years of age, and is a hard-looking rowdy. Patrick Sweeney, who was convicted on Friday of riot in Thompson-street, was next brought up for sentence. The character of Sweeney for industry and general good behavior was shown to have been good, and as the evidence against him did not prove any very serious offence, the Recorder said he would discriminate in his favor. The prisoner made a full and evidently truthful statement to the Court of his agency in the disturbance in Thompson-street, at the conclusion of which the Recorder sentenced him to the Penitentiary for three months.

John O'Hara, who pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch from the pocket of Mr. Roberts during the riot, was placed at the bar for sentence. The Recorder told him that he had been shown a certificate to the effect that the prisoner had served in the army for two years. He did not know whether it was genuine, but would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and sentence him to the State Prison for three years instead of five.

Theodore Ostendorf, convicted on Friday of riot in Greenwich-street, was brought up for sentence, and on the application of prisoner's counsel, sentence was postponed, to enable the Court to examine testimonials of his previous good character.

The case of Richard Lynch, indicted for robbery from Ald. Long, in the street, in front of the Colored Orphan Asylum while it was burning, was called up, and Mr. Townsend, the counsel assigned, in the prisoner, stated that after consultation with his client, he was prepared to put in a plea of "guilty of an attempt to commit robbery." The District Attorney accepted the plea, and said that as the prisoner was already under sentence of ten months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for "riot," he should ask that his sentence on this last plea should commence from the time his former sentence expired. At the request of Mr. Townsend, sentence was postponed till Monday.

The District-Attorney then called on for trial the case of Patrick Monahan, indicted for assault and battery, during the second day's riot, upon a gentleman up town. Prisoner's counsel offered a plea of guilty without going to trial, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case called for trial was Dennis Welsh, indicted for grand larceny from the dwelling of Mr. Gibbons in Lamartine-place on the second day of the riots.

Mr. Jas. S. Gibbons, the complainant, being sworn, testified that his business was in New-street, and his residence No. 19 Lamartine-place; that on the 14th day of July he went out of his house in the afternoon to get a newspaper; on his return he found his furniture in the street and the mob occupying the house; as he was attempting to enter his house he met the prisoner coming down stairs with a hair mattress, valued at $40. The mattress was subsequently identified by witness in a house in Eighth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street.

Cross-examined—Welsh confessed in my hearing that he took the mattress, and said that as he was leaving the building a man put a pistol to his head and compelled him to join the mob; they gave him the mattress and forced him to carry it off; that as soon as he got away from the mob he threw it away into the basement of the house where it was found; witness said he lost several other mattresses and several feather beds.

No further witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The defence called two witnesses, W. Carey and R. Smith, who both testified to the good character of the prisoner. Mr. Smith said that his character was so excellent that he could not compare him to any other man in the City for honesty. Mr. Carey testified that the prisoner went out to dinner about one P. M., and returned at half-past three; when he returned he told witness what he had done, and said he was forced by the mob to take the mattress, and that it was the most disgraceful act of his life.

Mr. Gibbons was recalled for the prosecution, and swore that the sacking of his house took place between five and six P. M.; that he went out of his house to get an evening paper, and he was positive that it was nearly six P. M. when he returned and found the mob in his house.

Nathan Nesbit, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury in his behalf in a very able speech. He alluded to the manner in which the mob had forced his client to join them, and said that it was a curious fact that these rioters, who proposed to have set up this disturbance to oppose the Conscription act, proceeded at once to conscript every peaceable citizen they encountered, and to compel him to join them in their career of robbery and plunder.

District-Attorney Hall summed up the case for the people, and the Recorder charged the jury very favorably to the prisoner. He said he had serious doubts of his guilt, and in these exciting times, when there was a disposition to reverse the ordinary rule that a prisoner was presumed to be innocent until he was proved guilty, he felt it his duty to frankly state to the jury the doubts that had been engendered in his mind from the evidence, and the jury could regard them or not, as they saw fit.

After an absence of ten minutes the jury returned, with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner, who is a very respectable and intelligent looking man, left the Court-room amid the congratulations of his friends.

Wm. McCarthy, charged with grand larceny from the store of Brooks Brothers during the late riots, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence on Monday.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

OLD CASES.

At the opening of the Court, before proceeding with the riot cases, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following prisoners, who pleaded guilty, or were convicted of crimes not connected with the riots:

Thomas Kane pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.

John Deane, for the same offence—Penitentiary one year.

Adelaide Moore, plea of guilty to attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year. This prisoner is a lady-like appearing woman, about 45 years of age.

Arrival of the Gunboat Aries, from Charleston.

The U. S. gunboat *Aries*, E. F. Devens, Port Royal Aug. 1, Charleston 3d, and Hampton Roads 6th, arrived here yesterday.

List of Officers—A. V. Lt. Commanding, Edward F. Devens; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, J. W. Balch; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. A. Hill; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. A. Downes; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Fowler; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, F. A. Hutchinson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Simeon Smith; Acting Fourth Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Captain's Clerk, J. E. Backman; Paymaster's Clerk, C. J. Taylor; Midshipman, G. S. B. Sullivan; Acting Master's Mates, E. McCool, J. G. Farrar.

Duryea's Zouaves, Fifth New-York Volunteers.

This regiment is reorganizing for the war. Nearly all the old officers of the regiment are now busily engaged in raising men. Great success is attending their efforts. More men are recruited daily by them, than by any other infantry organization in the City. They are offering large bounties. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Cooper & McLean, Dr. [illegible] Friends	$[illegible]
Richard Stevens, 121st-st.	100 00
Wm. Terwilliger, No. 1,6[illegible] Broadway	[illegible]
Samuel Lucken, No. 259 3d-avenue	1,146 12
J. H. Rudolph, No. 90 Greenwich-st.	347 65
John H. Durker, No. 1 Albany-st.	23 15
Charles Lange, No. 1 Albany-st.	39 75
Patrick Garrety, 8th-av. and 126th-st.	875 00
Israel Ferguson, No. 209 2d-av., loss of goods and other property	4,282 47
Adelia B. Silliman, 3d-av. and 126th-st.	1,306 15
Richard Murphy, No. 1,363 Broadway	256 48
George White, loss of lumber	1,167 08
Nancy Ann Kempton, 3d-av. and 129th-st.	2,620 2[illegible]
Martin L. Bryant, No. 468 Grand-st., property and business damages	4,645 32
Margaret Ann Stewart, No. 8 East 31th-st.	401 50
Peter G. Oakley, 14th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.	813 30
Mary Saunders, foot West 42d-st.	127 18
Moses Hatfield, damage to house No. 23 York-st.	[illegible]
Napoleon J. and Francis W. Harriss, 3d-av. and 21st-st.	830 00
James Bannister, watch stolen	141 93
David Tobias, No. 314 Grand-st.	203 55
B. J. & J. Phillips, No. 236 West 37th-st.	940 00
Alexander Hugart, No. 489 9th-av.	37 50
E. Ayers, No. 246 West 39th-st.	829 02
John A. Bell, watch stolen	75 00
Catharine Le[illegible], No. 24 East 33d-st.	312 00
Jared V. Peck, No. 24 East 33d-st., loss of dwelling, loss of use of do., furniture, &c.	16,731 51
Mary P. Peck, loss of personal property	472 00
Sarah E. Peck, loss of personal property	645 02
Adam Bans, No. 6 Albany-st.	209 38
F. Friday, No. 5 Albany-st.	275 10
Wilkins Schenck, Allerton's Hotel	385 58
Thomas Clinton, Allerton's Hotel	313 35
John M. Hemperston, Allerton's Hotel	24 09
Archibald M. Allerton, personal property, etc.	7,790 29
A. M. Allerton, do. and drove-yard in 44th-st.	1,522 15
A. M. Allerton, other property	17,474 63
Robert Leighton, No. 84 3d-av.	186 07
Estimate of claims of colored people, by the Committee having that matter in charge; claimants, 2,422—amount claimed	124,244 40
Mrs. Sarah Crygier, No. 314 2d-av.	378 00
Philip Sanger, No. 234 Avenue A	1,500 72
Morris Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	343 25
John Weschusen, No. 2 Essex-st.	2,700 01
John Wagner, No. 66 Avenue A	789 93
Frederick Dunker, No. 234 Avenue A	1,063 10
Conrad Rose, 2d-av. and 31th-st.	2,380 65
Claims of policemen transmitted by the Police Commissioners, including personal injury and loss of property	6,604 50
Jacob Warner, No. 15¼ Rector-st.	65 35
John P. Pulley, No. 121 West 19th-st.	600 90
Peter Wilson, No. 84 Greenwich-st.	120 37
Robert J. Law, No. 2[illegible]3 Avenue B	116 13
G. Winthrop, No. 26 East 31st-st.	2,025 00
Edward Walker, 3d-av. and 129th-st.	1,960 00
Charles Link, No. 250 7th-av.	261 00
John Schmidt, No. 126 Greenwich-st.	2,348 25
James Lynch, Sheriff, destruction of property upon which he had levied and held	330 00
William Briggs, No. 62 James-st.	436 50
Philip Stock, No. 243 William-st.	581 2[illegible]
Thomas & J. G. Johnson, No. 360 Canal-st.	983 00
Eliza Fite, No. 1,182 Broadway	121 44
Albert P. and John D. Sturtevant, loss of buildings Nos. 1,182, 1,184, 1,186, 1,188 and 1,190 Broadway, including loss of rent	63,367 50
D. G. Doane, of Brooklyn, loss of watch	80 00
John McRegney, injuries to person, being beaten by the mob	1,000 00
Wm. C. Amerman, store robbed, at No. 121 Bleecker-st.	2,077 28
German Building Association, damage to their buildings in 1st-av.	247 20
Michael Newman, No. 217 Division-st.	337 68
Isidor Henry, 3d-av., near 86th-st., fire	2,800 00
Henry Peterson, No. 162 Allen-st.	146 00
W. H. Jackson, (colored,) No. 147 East 28th-st.	1,348 00
Walter Abbe, No. 37 East 28th-st., beaten and robbed in the street	215 00
John H. Starin, 6th-av. and 43th-st.	174 75
John E. Read, Broadway and 29th-st.	477 50
William C. Whitlock, Broadway and 28th-st.	775 00
Thomas Crawford, 10th-av. and 35th-st.	103 50
Emanuel McConkey, No. 75 Roosevelt-st.	344 15
Joseph Lynch, No. 150 East 27th-st.	435 00
Jeremiah Walsh, 5th-av. and 44th-st.	555 00
M. Brown, No. 485 Canal-st.	270 90
Thos. Connelly, Grand and Attorney sts.	462 00
Mary A. Elden, damages for loss of husband, who, she swears, was murdered in the Tribune building; he was a letter-carrier	10,000 00
Rebecca R. Lockwood, houses destroyed in 7th-av. and in 27th-st.	5,000 00
Rev. John Cary, a minister, living at No. 97 West 33d-st., joiner's tools and books	200 00
Mary Fallen, No. 382 1st-av., shot from a cannon in left arm	1,000 00

The claims now number 1,302.

The total amount of claims is now $1,407,000 34.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Leighton vs. Wood.—(Four cases.)—Motion to open in these cases granted; $10 costs of motion in each case.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lattimer et al. vs. Eddy et al.—Application for receiver and for continuance of plaintiffs' injunction must be denied, with costs to abide event.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Rioters and Robbers—Two More Arrests—The American Flag Desecrated.—Officers Irving and MacPherson, of the Twentieth Ward, on Friday *night, succeeded in arresting two men named James Fitzherbert and Michael O'Brien, who stand charged* with being engaged in the late riots. Mr. Andrew Hansen, of No. 325 West Twenty-second-street, is the complainant against the prisoners, and charges that they robbed him of a horse and wagon worth $100. He makes oath that while passing through Twenty-eighth-street on Monday, July 13, he was attacked by a gang of men and boys, brutally beaten, and robbed of $70, in Treasury notes. His stable was subsequently forced open and his horse and wagon stolen; the doors and windows of his residence were crushed in by the mob and his house plundered. Mary Conlan, Mary E. Coon and Margaret Black, all young women living in the neighborhood, witnessed the assault on Mr. Hansen and his house, and deposed to seeing the prisoners leading the mob in the attack, Fitzherbert having a pistol in his hand at the time. After Mr. Hansen had been rescued by the mob they entered his house and searched it all over, but did not succeed in finding him. Maddened at not finding him, the witnesses saw O'Brien and Fitzherbert, with other rioters, break open Mr. Hansen's stable and steal the horse and wagon. One of the witnesses also swears that during the attack on the house of Mr. H., Fitzherbert proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which were given by the mob and some of the neighbors. Another witness swears that the mob led by the prisoner, Fitzherbert, marched down Ninth-avenue bearing the American flag, and that the flag-bearer threw the colors down, trampled on them, tore them in pieces, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "D—n that flag." Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoners for trial without bail. They are both natives of Ireland.

I. O. of O. F.—The following newly elected Grand Officers have been installed: M. W. Grand Master—Aaron McCall, of Diamond Lodge, No. 140. Deputy Grand Master—Geo. Snyder, of Hermann Lodge, No. 404. Grand Warden—W. Duscombe, of Crusaders Lodge, No. 61. Grand Secretary—Dewitt C. Langdon, of Magnolia Lodge, No. 165. Grand Treasurer—Jacob Russell, of Ark Lodge, No. 28. The following appointed officers were then installed: Grand Marshal—Thos. Walsh, of Diamond Lodge, No. 140. Grand Conductor—Geo. Kinzer, of Minerva Lodge, No. 272. Grand Chaplain—Rev. R. W. Travis, of Hinman Lodge, No. 107. Grand Guardian—George Sharp, of Marion Lodge, No. 10. Grand Herald—Samuel McDonald, of Tompkins Lodge, No. 9.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.—There are now thirty patients in the yellow fever floating hospital at Quarantine, fifteen of them being sick with yellow fever and the remainder convalescent. The following persons died on the steamer *Alabama* during her passage from Cape Haytien, and since her arrival: Daniel Driscoll, Henry Wilson, H. C. Mason, Wm. H. Hubbard, John Clark, Wm. Upham, N. Taylor, F. Watson, M. J. Carson, Peter Campbell, L. J. Blanchard, John T. W. Bibbe, C. H. Northrup, John McKenna. All infected vessels are now detained in the lower bay and none are allowed to come up to discharge in the upper bay until they have been thoroughly ventilated and disinfected.

Fires.—A fire broke out in a tenement building owned by Mr. William Jones, and situated in Thirty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues, about 12 o'clock Friday. Damage, $500; not insured. The tenement building No. [illegible] Second-avenue caught fire from the sparks, and was damaged about $300. It is owned by Michael Hughes, and insured for $2,000 in the Goodhue Insurance Company.

A burning chimney in the house of Mr. Auburn Dunspaugh, in Thirty-third street, resulted in a damage of $200.

Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association.—At the last meeting of this Association it was stated that there were but few stores which, ere long, would not be closed by 7 P. M. Some stores which were kept open on Thanksgiving day were properly and severely commented upon. It was suggested that no member of the Association should work on any holiday recognized by the President or Governor. A delegation from the Carpet Salesmen's Association was received with honor.

Incorrect Report of Death.—The report that the wife of the well known Signor Maretzek had died suddenly on Friday evening is incorrect. The lady was the wife of Signor Sbriglia, the Italian tenor. She was taken suddenly ill and sought rest at No. 6 Amity-street, where she soon after died. Congestion of the brain was the cause.

Army Arrivals.—Among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday were the following: Maj.-Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Maj. Howard, A. D. C.; Maj.-Gen. Doubleday, U. S. A.; Col. T. Chickering, U. S. V., New-Orleans; Capt. J. L. Smith, U. S. V., New-Orleans; Capt. D. Manton, U. S. N.; Col. C. A. Johnson, U. S. V.; Hon. C. Sedgwick, U. S. S.

The Colored Relief Fund.—Up to yesterday morning, the Merchants' Committee for the relief of colored sufferers from the late riots had disbursed $16,266 among 2,500 persons. They have registered *on their books the names of 2,422 colored claimants for damages against the City.*

Purchased by the Government.—The steamer *Fredonia*, formerly owned by Capt. Squires, of this city, has been purchased by the Navy Department for a gunboat, and Lieut. Lambson is appointed to take command of her. She is going in pursuit of rebel blockade-runners.

Iron Pavement a Failure.—The iron pavement which has been fairly tested, for several years, in Cortlandt-street, is being removed, to make place for the Belgian. It has failed entirely to answer its purposes.

Promotion of the Late Gen. Strong.—President Lincoln has forwarded to the wife of Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, a Major-General's commission, bearing the date of the battle on Morris Island, in which he received his fatal wound.

Drowned from His Vessel.—The schooner *Jasper*, of Damariscotta, arrived here yesterday morning. Her Captain, during the voyage, had fallen overboard and was drowned.

Plans and Movements of the Rebel Gen. Johnston.

A Mississippi refugee writes an interesting letter to the Memphis *Bulletin*:

"He was at Mobile when the news of the fall of Vicksburgh came. Scarcely any one believed it, but a day or two decided the case, and a gloom spread over all their hopes.

All the lovers of the new empire of the South readily conceded the fall of Port Hudson as the natural consequence of the downfall of Vicksburgh. Then came the news that Lee had been checked in Pennsylvania; and not only that, but that Charleston was invested. It was the most trying time the Confederacy had ever witnessed. The fall of Donelson was nothing to be compared to it. Bragg falling back ungracefully, with Rosecrans in his rear, spurring him closely; and Johnston, with a skeleton of an army, keeping in check the best army in the United States. The feeling of the people has changed—they have lost confidence. It is thought Johnston could not make a stand till he reached the Tombigbee, and doubts are expressed as to whether he could make an effective fight. Some thought he would give battle at Chunky River, and others said it was impossible to do so; if it were possible, why did he not stop the advance at Pearl River? He could not, was the reply. Others, again, said that Johnston would send a part of his force to Mobile, if compelled to fall back with the remainder at Selma. It seems to the writer the most reasonable disposal of the army he can make. Mobile having but a garrison of 2,500. The land works are not very extensive, and it would require a large force, and be hard to take the city from the bay. Fort Morgan must be reduced. Two and a half miles out to sea you reach a line of spiles to prevent the nearer approach. Then come casemate batteries, floating batteries, and three gunboats. On the 3d ult. no guns were mounted on the works. If attacked soon from that direction its capture would be easy. The same writer says that it is reported that Banks had arrived at Biloxi in force, and that Grant was sending him men very fast. If so, Mobile has fallen, or will soon fall, for if Banks has 10,000 men, and wished to attack the place, it cannot stand one day against him.

Gen. Hardee had reached Johnston's army, but brought no army corps with him as formerly reported. From other sources it was reported that Johnston was at Morton, thirty miles east of Jackson, and said to be advancing on Jackson, but the writer thinks this false. He thinks Johnston has less than 2,000 men, and these few in a miserable condition.

It is impossible, however, that Johnston has heard of our evacuation, and determined to attempt to repossess the ruins of the City of Jackson. The cars, and rolling stock generally, are all being sent to Mobile, thence across the bay to some place in Georgia. A large number of the engines of the Memphis and Columbus Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad are being rapidly moved. The command of Ruggles is in Northern Mississippi, and number about 1,500 men, all cavalry, excepting a small artillery force. Columbus, Miss., is well fortified, but it would take an army of 5,000 strong to defend it properly. In fact, the writer concludes, since the fall of Vicksburgh the people of all classes seem to concede that the State of Mississippi is in the hands of the United States troops. Many of the very wealthiest citizens are for putting a stop to the war by the best means they can command. They have little hope of the Confederacy sustaining itself without foreign intervention, and that seems to have played itself out."

Drafted Men Given the Same Bounties as Volunteers.

There are few who understand that the provisions of the Conscription act place drafted men on *terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to* pensions, the same pay, the same everything. We quote from the act:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the 1st day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service *shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects*, as volunteers for three years or during the war, *including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.*

The Bushwhackers in Missouri.

THEY ARE DEFEATED IN A SHARP SKIRMISH.

Headquarters 1st Military District, E. M. M.,
Springfield, Mo., July 29, 1863.

Col. John B. Gray, Adjutant-General of Missouri:

I have the honor to report that a scout, commanded by Capt. E. J. Morris, Company E, Seventh Provisional regiment, E. M. M., attacked a band of bushwhackers in Dade County, on Friday, the 24th of July, 1863.

The guerrillas had just taken fifteen negroes, and were starting off with them, when Capt. Morris charged upon them. Of the rebels, one was killed, three severely wounded; the Captain captured ten horses, five saddles, two Colt's navy revolvers, and released all the negroes. Private Wm. Stockton, Company A, Eighth M. S. M., who was with Capt. Morris' scout, was severely wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. SHEPPARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Jeff. Davis' Captured Correspondence.

Maj. Brady, of our Eighth Regiment, was one of the lucky captors of the private papers of Jeff. Davis, at Jackson, Miss., the other day, and through the kindness of a friend to whom he sent a portion of them, we are in possession of two letters from James Buchanan, marked "confidential," one long one from Beauregard, and another from a man who signs himself "One of the D—d Abolitionists." The first two are dated 1850, and contain nothing relating to the rebellion, of course, though they give us a little interior view of the Democratic household at that time. The letter from Beauregard is seven big pages long, and discusses minutely the project of sending an expedition against the Mormons from the Pacific side of the country. It is dated 1858. The other letter is an amusing bit of "bosh." It cordially congratulates Davis on the secession movement, and bids him "God speed," "for," it says, "the separation of the South from the Union is the sure precursor and cause of the downfall of Slavery."—*Indianapolis Journal*, Aug. 5.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 22	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum,—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year $3 00
Two copies one year 5 00
Five copies one year 12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year $2 00
Three copies one year 5 00
Ten copies one year 15 00
Twenty copies one year 25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Newsagents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, is said to be now occupied by our forces—thus insuring additional protection to the line of the river.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that Gen. Foster has recently been engaged in reconnoitering up the James River, and has obtained information of much value.

On Friday morning, Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox and Chief Clerk Faxon returned to Washington from a trip to Fortress Monroe.

According to the St. Louis *Union*, the position of the Army of the Cumberland is, at present, at Tullahoma and Winchester—places about seventeen miles apart. Tullahoma is held by Gen. Johnson's division. Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters are in Mary Sharp College, at Winchester. Gen. McCook's corps is at that place. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is in command of the post. Gen. Thomas' corps is at Decherd, four miles from Winchester. Gen. Crittenden's occupies Manchester, Hillsboro, McMinnville, and Stephenson. The position of Bragg's army is not, and cannot be given. The larger part is, probably, at Chattanooga, fortifying that place, with the design of holding that position until he is driven out. Bragg's is, perhaps, the worst shattered and demoralized army in the field. Desertions, disease, retreats and hardships have made it but the wreck of its former self, and there is little probability of its offering any considerable resistance to Rosecrans, even if he were to attempt to march through Georgia to Savannah.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen*, of Aug. 5, states that Gen. Carter's division has moved forward toward the Cumberland, and that there are strong indications that the Twenty-third army corps will not remain inactive much longer. The Federal commander at Mt. Sterling states that numerous small squads of rebels were hovering about the mountains, prior to the election, ready to come down and prevent the election—but ample preparations were made to give them a warm reception.

The Nashville *Union* is officially authorized to state that Gov. Johnson purposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare, backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by guerrilla terrorism, to control the policy of the State. Regard will also be had to the disposition manifested by the people to resume their former privileges in the Federal Union. They must, it says, indicate in some way a desire to vote for their officers, as loyal citizens. Elections will not be forced upon them against their will.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says: "An order was received in this city yesterday morning, directing that the colored regiment which has been encamped at Chelton Hill since its formation, shall leave as soon as possible for Charleston, South Carolina. Another colored regiment is now forming in this city. Its ranks are fast filling up, and it is thought that, in a few days, they will have reached the number required. The rapidity with which the colored regiments are filling up is truly astonishing."

The brig *Machias*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 23d ult., off Cape St. Antonio, she was spoken by a rebel steamer, whose commander wished to know the bearings of and distance from the land. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color and of Louisiana build; deep laden, apparently with cotton.

A communication from Bedford Springs to a Copperhead journal in Philadelphia states that there is no truth in the special dispatch from Vicksburgh to the St. Louis *Democrat*, now going the rounds of the papers, alleging the existence of a correspondence between Jeff. Davis and Ex-President Buchanan, imputing disloyalty to the latter. Mr. Buchanan never received a letter from Jeff. Davis on the subject to which it refers, nor did he ever address a reply to Mr. Davis, as is alleged. They had no correspondence of any kind since Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, and but little if any before.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 30th, and Greencastle on the 31st ult. Intelligence had reached England of the destruction, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York. On the 29th the rebel loan took another tumble of 2 per cent., the immediate cause of which is not explained. American stocks were buoyant. Cotton had advanced half a penny in the week, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. The news regarding the Polish question does not look quite so warlike. In Frankfort the opinion is entertained that the difficulties will be settled by diplomacy. Consols were quoted at 93@[illegible].

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Jos. Marshall, one of the rioters convicted, on Friday, of assaulting the negro Jackson, robbing him and throwing him off of Pier No. 4, North River, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. Patrick Sweeney, convicted, on Friday, of riot in Thompson-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Dennis Welch was tried for stealing a mattress from Mr. Gibbons' residence, at the time it was sacked by the mob. It was proved that the prisoner was forced to join the mob, and having proved an excellent previous character, the jury acquitted him.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for Monday, at 1 o'clock. Action will be taken on the $300 ordinance, and it is probable that a more satisfactory one will be offered.

Breadstuffs were in fair request on Saturday at drooping prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of hog products, the latter at advancing rates. Sugars were more active. Freights continued quiet. There were 616 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Confederacy and the Allies.

The dark cloud of war which is now hovering over all *Europe*, and which had its origin in Poland, has, for the time being, and especially in France, withdrawn attention from *Louis Napoleon's Mexican expedition and conquests*, and from the bearings of his Mexican policy upon the general interests of North America. The Southern Confederacy or the Southern rebellion is almost *forgotten* in France in the midst of the new excitement which has arisen. There is no proof, however, that the shrewd and far-seeing Louis Napoleon has turned his thoughts or his eyes altogether away from the map of Mexico, or that he is less anxious for the establishment of an ally in the Southern Confederacy, or for the cooperation of Great Britain in his schemes of aggrandizement on this continent. In fact, in a far-reaching view, Louis Napoleon has more to gain on this continent than he could possibly gain by a war for Poland. For the annexation to his Empire of a rich and magnificent colony, sweeping from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama, would be more than the extension of the French boundary to the River Rhine—which he probably sees as the main gain from a pro-Polish war.

The first great necessity in his American scheme, and the first great object of his desire, is the establishment of the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Of the wishes of Napoleon there cannot be much doubt. In fact, under present circumstances, he is almost shut up to one line of action. In all his late Mexican operations he has proceeded implicitly on the assumption that the rebellion was bound to succeed; and he calculated with good reason that this would insure his having his own way in Mexico. On the strength of this, he has made bold to grasp at that whole country. But it is now becoming plain to him as to everybody that without special help from abroad, Davis cannot succeed; and that the regular American Government will soon regain all its old power. This Government, thus reestablished, he perfectly understands will never endure his remaining in Mexico. It will treat him as an interloper, and tumble him out without ceremony. Thus he finds himself in a hard predicament. After having gone so far, he can't back out without woful humiliation; and yet if he stays he will, almost to a dead certainty, be pitched out. Of course, in this state of the matter, he must see that there is but one chance for him; which is, to bolster up his friend and our enemy, Jeff. Davis, and thereby keep us at a distance. We have not a doubt that he will do his very best to effect this. He will exhaust every expedient before packing up and sneaking off.

There would not be the slightest apprehension about any attempts the French Emperor might make in behalf of the Confederacy, were not the fact notorious that he wields an inordinate influence over England. Ever since he obtained supreme power, the British people have been in mortal fear lest he would revive the anti-British policy of his uncle, and seek to avenge the fate of the latter by a descent upon England, which they are conscious she would have no power to withstand. Their Government therefore made haste to secure his good-will, and strike a so-called alliance with him. But this alliance has thus far practically amounted to little else than dictation on the one part and submission on the other—though all, of course, under very courtly appearances. England was thus dragged into the Crimean war against her will; and all observing men have since felt that it is useless to calculate at all upon England's foreign action in any important matter, without first learning the will of Napoleon III. We may demonstrate with ever so much clearness that England, with her immense commerce on the high seas without possible protection, and with Canada so helpless against attack, and with Ireland anxious for revolution, could not afford to commit herself to any action which might bring her into war with the United States; and yet, after all, the great question would be whether she could any more afford to make the French Emperor her enemy. If the latter, considering his present position in Mexico, really feels himself under the necessity of sustaining the Confederacy, and should *require* England's positive cooperation to that end, can we be sure she would not give it?

We by no means mean to say that England, if the imperial pressure upon her should thus take the form of constraint, would yield. Our belief, in fact, is that she would not. We trust that she would conclude that her material interests were, on the whole, against it; and that her character as a Christian nation forbids her to aid in building up a new slave Power; and that it would be an insufferable disgrace for the once haughty mistress of Europe, the heir of untold generations of glory, to bow to the behests of the upstart of yesterday. If she is not governed by these, and other such, rational considerations, and consents to serve her so-called ally, she cannot too soon understand what would be the sure result. Nothing is more certain than the unalterable determination of the Government and the loyal people of the United States to resist to the last extremity any attempt by any foreign Power, or any combination of foreign Powers, to interfere in our struggle for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. On our present vantage-ground we can withstand any army that can be brought against us; and yet we have not developed a fifth part of the strength that would be evoked by such an outrage upon our national rights. A foreign war, especially one thus wantonly provoked, would reanimate our old national spirit quicker than anything else; and, instead of breaking up the Republic, would cement it more firmly than ever.

Crime and its Punishment.

The fact that the authorities were strong enough to meet the bloody violence of the late riot promptly, with superior armed force, and crush it out at once in the struggle of brutish strength which the law-breakers had invoked, was in every way creditable to our institutions. *The work of suppression could not* have been more thoroughly done in any Government of Europe menaced by such an outbreak, though the symbols of physical power and the occasions for exercising the same are so much more frequent and familiar there than here. We are not accustomed to riots *in America. We have had but two or three* times during this century to appeal to military force to repress popular outbreaks. Our people are not acquainted with the necessity of shedding blood in streets to maintain social order; and so far from being hardened to such scenes as were witnessed recently in the upper Wards of this City, when soldiers fired upon crowds of citizens, and slew by scores, the spectacle was one to shock and appal an American community. It might have been deemed safe, in the judgment of many, to predict that such an unusual tragedy would have maddened instead of composed the elements of an American city, so unaccustomed to the avenging terrors of martial law.

But our City stood the test with amazing equanimity and courage. The vengeance let loose upon the ravening mob stirred no false sympathy in the popular breast. The public cry was for quicker, sterner measures of repression. The blows, therefore, fell thicker and faster upon the outlaws, until they quailed before the superior power of Government, and fled to their kennels, thoroughly whipped and cowed. Peace and order were restored at the cost of blood and life, and rowdies were made to feel that merciless slaughter remained for them if they persevered in or renewed their demonstration.

But, impressive as was the lesson which closed the period of rioting in this City, it is receiving a new and heavier emphasis in the salutary and prompt action of the Courts, which we record from day to day. Scores of indictments have been found against leaders and agents of the mob, and the crimes of robbery, arson and murder are fastened step by step on the perpetrators with that fatal and unerring certainty that almost ever ensnares and confounds the wrong-doer. Already convictions have been made, and rioters sentenced to one, five, ten and fifteen years at hard labor or close confinement in the Penitentiary. And the work goes on, the mass of evidence growing greater, and the process of conviction becoming easier, with the new light which each successive trial throws on the organization, action and purposes of the mob. By the time the Courts have done with their part of the work, it is probable that hundreds of men who gave loose rein to their passions during riot week, will have lost their liberty and been consigned to dungeons to expiate by years of hard servitude the mad crimes of an hour. Hundreds of others who know themselves guilty, and who dread the slow but steady tread of justice, will fly the City for years or for life, to escape the penalty of their crimes. To their families, their comrades, their friends if they have any, the dreary pining of the convicted wretches for a half or a whole lifetime in prison, will be more depressing than if the convicts had fallen by a shot in the riot, and passed immediately from the stage of action. In the latter case, a paroxysm of pain or passion would have been felt, and the personal loss soon forgotten in the perishing of the victim from the earth. But while a convict lives, his memory must live, and with it the thought of his crime; and the hope (never to be realized) that pardon may reach him, and he be allowed to take his place with his family as a free man again. This *harrowing in* of the lessons of crime and its punishment is what is now going on, and what must go on for years. And we cannot but think and hope that it will be productive of infinitely more good to society than the bloody but needful lesson that preceded it.

Capt. Andre Cailloux.—Our New-Orleans letter, published yesterday, contained a thrilling account of the funeral of Capt. Andre Cailloux, a member of the First regiment of Louisiana Native (colored) Guards, who fell at the head of his company while gallantly leading it on to the charge in the celebrated assault made upon the enemy's works at Port Hudson on the 17th of May last. Capt. Cailloux was a fine-looking mulatto, and, as an officer, was said to be a striking and marked personage even among the large body of officers assembled at Gen. Banks' headquarters. His funeral was the most remarkable affair of the kind that ever took place in New-Orleans or in the South. He was buried with all the pompous rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, the officiating priest delivering a glowing eulogy on the virtues of the deceased. No less than thirty-seven benevolent, charitable, religious and patriotic societies took part in the pageant. The coffin was draped in the American flag, and around it flowers were strewn in the greatest profusion, while the band of one of our white volunteer regiments performed the dirges and other customary solemn music. It was not because he was a negro, but because he was a brave man—a man who had fallen fighting for our flag, and had sealed with his blood his devotion to liberty—that these honors were conferred upon Capt. Andre Cailloux by the colored inhabitants of New-Orleans.

After stating these facts, we are almost ashamed to print the words in which the *World* of this City chronicles the event. We only do so to show to patriotic people the unutterable baseness of Copperheadism. After Capt. Cailloux had fallen on the ramparts of Port Hudson, the rebels heaped every indignity upon his corpse, and sharpshooters were stationed to drive back those who might attempt to recover it, and it was not until after the surrender of Port Hudson that his body was found and taken to New-Orleans for burial. The *World*, worse than the rebels, like a ghoul drags from the grave the body pierced by the bullets of the rebels, and treats it as follows:

> A DEFUNCT DARKEY CANONIZED.
>
> "Among the American citizens of African descent 'that occupied those 'prominent positions' in the assault upon Port Hudson, May 27, was a well-known 'bull-nigger' of *New-Orleans*, named Cailloux. He was one of those much-praised native *guards that had the choice between the batteries of* their foes in front and the bayonets of their friends in the rear. Cailloux *fell. His carcass lay rotting on* the ground, exposed to sun and rain for forty-one days, from the date of the assault to the capitulation of Port Hudson. * * * It was well known here (in New-Orleans) that Cailloux was killed. For *weeks past scarcely* a wench in the city has appeared in the streets without a crape rosette in memory of 'Saint Cailloux.'"

We never indulge in the "worship of niggers" nor in the worship of white men either; but neither one nor the other were half as foul as the spirit exhibited in the above.

The Retributions of Time.

Mr. Hawthorne has woven the story of his "House of the Seven Gables" around the doctrine of a retribution for bloodthirstiness, prophesied by the victim upon the scaffold in the striking words, as he looked upon his persecutor, "God shall give him blood to drink." This doctrine enwraps the rebellion in its terrible enfolding, and lends a darker interest to the progress of the struggle. The South would have blood; she plunged into the war, and the sanguinary cup has been held to her lips till she has drained it almost to the bottom.

Looking back over the history of the South for years past, we see nothing more prominent than the truculence of public sentiment. Nowhere has human life been less regarded—nowhere have the rights of humanity been less esteemed—nowhere have law and order been more frequently trodden under foot—nowhere have the violent and cruel passions had more undisturbed sway. Especially has this been so wherever the North and Northern men were concerned. They have hated the North with an increasing intensity—hated its ideas and its principles—hated it for its prosperity and its growth. This was a primal cause of the war. They seized the sword because they thought with it to gratify this long-indulged hatred. They gloated in anticipation over the horrors which they should inflict by war upon the North. They rejoiced at the thought of confronting her sons upon the field of battle. They sought for blood, and "God has given them blood to drink." They seized the sword without a just cause, and by the sword must they perish.

Much as they rejoiced over the prospect of meeting Northern men in battle, they rejoiced still more over their anticipations of ruin for all the Northern States, which any resistance to the schemes of the South was sure to bring. How they delighted to draw pictures of all industries paralyzed, all commerce destroyed—the looms stopped, the engines still, the ships rotting, and the grass growing in our streets. With what ecstacy they foretold and dwelt upon the rising of ferocious mobs to desolate our great cities with the rallying cry of "Bread or blood;" for there was nothing which they were more confident of than that that outcry would follow any attempt on the part of the North to defend the Union. Never, to our remembrance, were these horrible anticipations coupled with the slightest expression of regret. Rather were these bloody-handed mobs to them the sign of their greater triumph, a thing to be watched for and rejoiced over as leaves in the garland of their victory.

But there is nothing more striking than the way in which these evil prophecies, for whose fulfillment they watched so eagerly, have not only not been fulfilled, but have, on the contrary, fallen upon their own heads. They rushed into rebellion, and two years of its fearful reign have shown them the fields of the North more than ever teeming with peacefully garnered harvests, while their own fields are scantily sown, to be then trampled down by the iron hoof of war. They have seen our looms and engines still at work with fiery speed, under the stimulus of the war. They have seen our country overflowing with abundance, our cities all but universally quiet, our workmen well employed, while through their own streets the cry of "Bread or blood" has rung, and mobs have broken open the depositaries of grasping speculators, and taken by force the food which they could no longer procure in any other way. Not in one place alone, but all through the rebel States these things have been. They cannot shut out the terrible fact that this retribution they have suffered; that the cup of famine which they in anticipation saw themselves holding to our lips, has been by the strong hand of the Almighty commended to their own.

We do not rejoice over their condition. They have brought it upon themselves, and we doubt not that it will be remedial, and will work out fruits of peace. But their lot is none the less a pitiable one, and likely to be more so. They would have given us war, and they have drunk deeply of its bitter cup; they would have rejoiced to see us in the clutches of famine, and the gaunt fiend has strode over their own land. There remains but pestilence of the three great woes. We cannot forget how they have rejoiced over the prospective ravages of yellow fever among our soldiers. But from that dread calamity, which appears to be hovering around, may heaven save both South and North. Its existence is appalling enough anywhere, and at any time; but we can faintly picture forth what would be the result of its prevalence in the rebel States, among a people weakened by war and want, and reduced to the lowest stage of privation.

Washing Their Hands of It.—The anti-draft organs are anxious to repudiate any responsibility for the riots, or for forcible resistance to the execution of any of the laws. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the chief organ of the Western Butternuts and of Vallandigham, in its issue of Wednesday last, publishes the "great speech" delivered by Vallandigham in this City in March; and the caption of the speech, in formidable gothic type, informs its readers that he advises submission to the laws, that "the courts and the ballot-box are the remedy for political ills," and it emphasizes the fact that he "counsels, in the most earnest and impressive manner, submission to all statutes and to the constituted authorities." It is a good sign that not even a Western Copperhead journal dares apologize for any opposition to the authorities other than the opposition of argument and the Constitution, and that all respectable Democratic papers everywhere condemn the riotous spirit and its fruits. It is pitiful to think, however, that in the Press of this City the mob has still apologists and stimulators.

England and Her Colonies.

If the relations of all imperial peoples to their dependencies are similar to those which England bears to her colonies, then is the lot of an imperial people not by any means enviable. It is commonly supposed that the power of England arises chiefly from the vastness of her colonial possessions; but this is a fallacy. The wealth, the power, which England boasts, would be hers in a still greater degree, were every one of her forty-five colonies cut off. Why, those colonies, in their present state, are a source of weakness, not of strength, to the mother country. In time of peace they are continually drawing grants from her treasury; in time of war they render her everywhere vulnerable, prevent her from concentrating her forces, which must be frittered away for their defence, and involve her in fivefold greater expenses than she need otherwise incur. No individual, or section of a nation, has a right to claim exemption from military service in defence of the State; but the colonies of England claim this privilege. In behalf of their institutions, in behalf of the position which they respectively occupy in the empire of which they are members, they refuse to strike a blow. If England is ready to shield them from enemies in war, it is well; if not, they are resigned to abjure connection with her, and to submit to the yoke of the victor, be he who he may.

Earl Granville recently made some admissions in the House of Lords, in the course of his reply to Lord Lyveden, touching the defence of Canada, which will serve to demonstrate how really feeble is the hold that England has on her transmarine possessions.

Were any of the English colonies heartily devoted to the mother country, that colony should be Canada. Invested with almost republican liberty, an independent State in everything but the name, indebted to the imperial Government for vast sums in aid of public works, and enjoying under the sway of Victoria a good share of material prosperity, ought not Canada to be outrageously loyal, and fiercely enthusiastic in manifesting her affection for British connection? And when, during the Trent imbroglio, there was danger of war between England and the United States, ought not her entire able-bodied population to have risen as one man to repel the anticipated Yankee invasion,—to battle in support of that royal supremacy, under which they had "possessed all the blessings, without the turbulence," of democracy? But what was the fact? Why, that, instead of any such uprising as this taking place, the Canadian Parliament voted just 10,000 militia for the public service, and that, out of a population of 4,000,000, just 25,000 volunteers offered themselves to the Government! There is an illustration of what England may expect from the loyalty of her colonies in a great emergency. At a time when the young men of this State were coming forward in sweeping volume to enroll themselves in the armies of the Union, the masses in Canada evinced so much lukewarmness, and displayed so much repugnance to respond to England's call, that, it is probable, had the invasion occurred, they would have transferred their allegiance from the Queen to "Old Abe" without hesitation or regret.

But if the loyalty of the most highly favored of England's colonies is of this type, what possible reliance can she place on that of the rest? The fact is, the vast Colonial empire of England, is as a castle of cards which one rude fillip would cause to topple down. There is neither cohesion nor unity between its parts. In each of them, selfishness and colonyism are paramount; but no spirit of patriotism—no generous regard for the common weal, animates the whole. While the naval supremacy of England endures, the non-American portion of the edifice may stand. The moment, however, that a more powerful rival shall appear on the scene, and shall wrest the sceptre of Neptune from England's grasp, then the ill-cemented fabric will fall—each of its members will ingloriously fall, without having stricken a blow in defence of the mother country or itself.

Illustration of the "Tchivulree."—We find in the Richmond papers an order recently issued in Tennessee by the rebel Col. Richardson, requiring all the men of West Tennessee between eighteen and forty-five to report at his camps, under the rebel conscription act. The following are the instructions given for carrying out this order:

> "If a man should absent himself from house to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out."

Thus it will be seen that the example set by the French of roasting enemies, or people who will not obey military orders, has not been thrown away. Speaking of the practice, we would ask, with due deference, why Dr. Lieber, treating of "military necessity" in section 15 of the *Laws and Usages of War on Land*, enacted in General Orders No. 100, has omitted the mention of smoking and roasting enemies as a lawful act of military practice? Had not the French, the "leaders of civilization" and the universal "preventers of bloodshed," set two notable examples in the cases of Gens. St. Arnaud and Pelissier roasting many hundred of Kabyles in mountain caverns; and had not these Generals defended their acts on the ground of military necessity? And were not these Generals promoted and made Marshals of France? Our Code of the Laws of War is a Northern production only, and we fear that the "chivalry" has stolen an additional march upon us on the highway of civilization. The Code cannot be considered adequate to the highest refinement of the nineteenth century, and we might suggest that *the President promulgate certain addenda*, including the lawfulness of the slightly Pejecan process adopted by the French and the rebels of the South. Our rioters have killed colored men and lads in the street like rats, with clubs and brickbats. Why should we not transfer the rat-exterminating process by smoke and fire to the law of war, considering that Gallican civilization and Southern refinement have already done so? The "superior race" of Southern gentlemen was not represented in the Military Board of which Dr. Lieber and Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock were conspicuous members, and we now see the consequences of this grave omission. When *will* the North learn to follow the very superior South?

What Diplomacy has done for Poland.

Russia's replies to the Interventionists proclaim what their diplomacy has achieved for Poland. When the Western Powers determined to intervene in behalf of the Poles, they sought the cooperation of Austria, lest their own remonstrances should not have sufficient weight. The accession of Austria to the coalition elated them highly, and they imagined that, thus backed, they might demand almost anything in the shape of concession from the Czar, without danger of failure. The illusion, under which they so long labored, has however been suddenly dissipated, and now the allies are sensible how little they have gained by their pains.

The Russian dispatches, which are nearly identical in substance and spirit, are not only plain spoken throughout, but even occasionally defiant.

Earl Russell's "six points" are objectionable, in the opinion of the Russian minister, both because they are *impracticable*, under existing circumstances, and because they would be *ineffectual*, even were they practicable. For what is it, he asks, that the insurgents want? It is neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor a representation, more or less complete; but the reëstablishment of the absolute independence of a Poland which shall extend from the Euxine to the Baltic, and comprehend within her borders all the provinces that have at any time been wrested from her.

The proclamation of an armistice, Gortschakoff pronounces out of the question, since that would require Russia to recognize the insurgents as *belligerents*, and would in other respects be a flagrant violation of public law. The Emperor Alexander can enter into no treaty with—can make no concessions to rebels; but let the traitors throw down their arms, and surrender themselves to the clemency of their sovereign, and they shall have no reason to regret the act. Nor are the "six points," and the proclamation of an armistice, more distasteful to Russia than the idea of a conference. The Czar, says Gortschakoff, cannot consent to the convocation of a conference, since it must be either wholly unnecessary, or must so interfere with the details of the Imperial administration as to be intolerable to a Great Power. How would the interventionists like to have a European Congress dictating to them in what manner India, or Venetia, or Algeria should be governed?

Such is the pith of Russia's rejoinders to the new Western coalition. But if the Emperor Alexander will neither grant an armistice, nor accept the six points, nor consent to a conference, nor in fact make any concessions at all to the insurgents till they have laid down their arms, and returned to their allegiance, what single iota of good, it may be asked, have all the note-writing, and diplomatising, and intermeddling of the allies, eked out for Poland? save that Russia is still disposed to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, provided she is allowed to give to said terms that construction most favorable to her own interests which the text can be made to bear, and that she has signified her readiness to permit Austria and Prussia to unite with her in taking into consideration the general state of all the Polish provinces! Is it not very evident that the former of these concessions means nothing, and equally evident that the latter one will tend much more to draw Austria to the side of Russia, than to benefit the Poles. When *Russia* interprets the treaty of Vienna, and the *Partitioning Powers* sit in judgment on Poland, we can predict with confidence its fate.

But if the intermeddling of the coalitionists has accomplished nothing for Poland, it has not been altogether without results. It has brought Europe to the verge of war, and has stirred rudely the Muscovite blood. The mere rejection of their propositions is not the most trying slight that France and England have received. Gortschakoff has embittered their disappointment by adding insult to refusal. He calls Paris the focus of incendiarism and boldly charges the French Emperor with being himself responsible for the disorders of Poland, with conniving at the proceedings of the anarchists, if not directly instigating them, while he accuses Earl Russell of being ignorant of Polish affairs, and with deriving his information concerning them from the mendacious publications of the Warsaw revolutionary Press. Notwithstanding these provocations, the tone of the allied governments is so far pacific. Matters, however, have become so complicated, and the political atmosphere looks so stormy, that most of the European speculators prognosticate the outbreak of war. Nevertheless, it is hardly probable that France and England will rush into another war with Russia—a war in which they could have none of the advantages in their favor they had in the Crimea—unless well assured of the active cooperation of

Amiable. Meantime an ultimatum in the shape of a [illegible] note from the Three Powers to Russia, is said to be in contemplation, and that this last effort of diplomacy has been tried and found wanting, there will of course be no [illegible] to arms.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA ASHORE.

Her Probable Loss—Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sable Island, in a dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue cutter *Daring*, which arrived here at noon to-day.

The *Georgia* was aground for six hours off Nantucket on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard part of her cargo and got off at high tide.

The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board of her and are endeavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give little chance of saving her.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The revenue cutter *Daring* leaves for the wreck of the *Georgia* on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers had been sent ashore, rifled their luggage of many valuables.

The brig *Gordon*, from St. John for England, was also wrecked on the south side of Sable Island on the 22d of July. Crew saved.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that our troops occupy Beverly's Ford, thus additionally protecting the line of the Rappahannock.

RETALIATION.

The *Star* says that directions have been given that three South Carolina prisoners of war be subjected to close confinement, and held as hostages for three colored men captured on the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, now imprisoned at Charleston; and that it is understood similar orders will be given in respect to all other prisoners, white or black, that are treated by the rebels otherwise than as prisoners of war.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The deputation from Portsmouth, Va., had a conference, to-day, with the President, on the subject of the recent conflict at that place between the military and civil authorities. The matter was referred by the President to Gov. PIERPONT and Gen. FOSTER for adjustment.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Surgeon E. G. BAILEY has been detailed as a member of the Retiring Board, now holding its sessions at Wilmington, Del. Surgeon W. J. SLOANE, of the Retiring Board, is ordered to New-York City.

NAVAL.

Lieut. LAMSON has been detached from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Nansemond*.

HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

The Land-Office yesterday received information that 150 homestead claims had been located in the Olympia District, in the northwestern portion of Washington Territory.

MOSBY'S GANG.

Mosby's guerrillas still infest the region of country between Alexandria and Fairfax, making continued attacks upon sutlers' trains. Some of the property is recaptured from time to time by our troops and the marauders put to flight. Yesterday, JAMES COYLE, a tavern-keeper, was shot dead by the victims of the plunderers. He was suspected of aiding the rebels, and his recent conduct proved the fact. The sutlers allege that MOSBY's gang is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty of that section, who share in the plunder. It is said that arrests of such persons are being made, and other measures adopted to rid the country of these thieves.

SURGEONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon-General is compelled to advertise for them.

MISSING.

JOHN BLAKE, of the United States Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New-York City. Fears are entertained for his safety.

PRIZES.

Lieut.-Commander JOHNSON, of the gunboat *Katahdin*, reports the capture, off San Louis Pass, July 13, of the schooner *Excelsior*, and Lieut. MADIGAN, commanding the gunboat *Owasco*, reports the capture, on the 21st ult., of the schooner *Revenge*, of Orleans. Owing to the schooner being aground at the time, she was scuttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides and mineral salt.

TO BE HUNG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 263.—The proceedings of the Military Commission which convened at Fort Yorktown, Va., May 4, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 108, dated Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps, Fort Yorktown, Va., April 29, 1863, and before which Private GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Company D, Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteers, was tried, convicted, and sentenced "*to be hanged by the neck until he is dead*," for the murder of JAMES HOLLAND, a black man, have been submitted to the President of the United States, who directs that the sentence, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters, Department of Virginia, Seventh Army Corps, May 26, 1863, be carried into execution.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 237.—The following instructions, intended to promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

I. Inspections will be made of all cavalry troops at the end of every month, reports of which inspections will be forwarded without delay, through the Army or Department Commander, to the head of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. These reports will exhibit the condition of the cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts. The reports shall state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected; how many miles their horses have traveled within the month; what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered; what appears to have been the care taken of them, as regards treatment, shoeing, &c., &c.; what has been the quantity and character of the rations of forage issued to them; if there have been any deficiency of forage, and who is responsible therefor, &c., &c.; and shall convey any other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

II. Inspection reports shall divide cavalry horses into four classes:

1. Those which are to be condemned as unfit for any use whatever in any branch of the service. With regard to this class, proceedings are to be had as required by existing regulations.

2. Those now unfit for cavalry service, and not likely to be efficient again for such service, which may be used for teams or draft horses, or for herding purposes. Horses of this class are to be turned into the Quartermaster's Department.

3. Those which are now unfit for service or nearly so, but which, by timely care and treatment in depots, will regain condition. Such horses are to be sent to such depots as may be established for the army, to be replaced by an equal number of good animals from the depots. As soon as serviceable, the horses turned in will be eligible for reissue.

4. Serviceable horses.

The number of each class of horses will be given in every report of inspection, for each troop in the service.

III. A sufficient number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department will be directed to report at once to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, to be charged with disbursements for the objects of his Bureau, under his direction.

IV. Purchases will be forthwith made of a sufficient number of horses to meet the present and prospective wants of the service up to Sept. 1, 1863, and the horses placed in depots for issue from time to time.

V. Requisitions for remounts will be made through the intermediate commanders on the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, who will give orders on the depots [illegible]

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department assigned to duty under the orders of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau will make their reports and returns of money and property, as required by existing laws and regulations, to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury and to the Quartermaster-General, and will also make to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau such reports and returns as he may require for his information.

Estimates for funds will be submitted to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau for his approval before being finally acted upon by the Quartermaster-General.

VII. Maj.-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN is announced as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

A DELINQUENT ENGINEER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.—An examination having been made, by direction of the Department, of the machinery of the United States steamer *Sonoma*, recently returned from a cruise, the examining officers report in the following terms:

"That we have examined the engines of that ship, and find that extensive repairs are required to put it in a seaworthy condition, and that both the condensers and pumps are in a very bad state, which we believe to be due to a want of care and skill in the senior engineer intrusted with the care of the machinery; these parts referred to being readily accessible, and requiring but a short time to keep them in proper condition.

That we find the boilers of the ship in a most deplorable state, many of the tubes being entirely stopped up, and a large proportion so covered with scale as to show great neglect and want of attention."

The Chief Engineer of the *Sonoma*, whose dereliction is thus brought to the notice of the Department, was Acting First Assistant Engineer HENRY E. RHOADS, who, for his culpable neglect of duty, has been dismissed from the public service. In adopting this summary course, and in holding up the case of Mr. RHOADS as a warning to other engineers in the service, the Department is not influenced merely by the consideration of the damage done to the machinery of a new and valuable steamer. Upon the vigilance and fidelity of this class of officers depends not only the safety of public property, but that of the lives of the officers and crews of our steamships of war. Whenever, therefore, as in this case, the Department is satisfied that the Senior Engineer has been culpably inefficient in the discharge of his duties, it can have no hesitation as to the course to be pursued.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

DEATH OF A SIGNAL OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—It is with profound sorrow and regret that the Colonel commanding the corps is called upon to announce to the officers of his Department the decease of one of their comrades, Lieut. CHARLES H. CARY.

This brave and gallant young officer died at the Headquarters, Ninth Army Corps, near Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863. It will be seen that his decease occurred while in the field, in front of the enemy, and while undergoing the arduous labors of an active campaign.

Detailed from the Third regiment Michigan Volunteers, Dec. 29, 1861, and assigned to signal duty with the Signal Corps of the Army, this officer has ever sustained the true character of a patriot and a soldier, and has always nobly performed his duty. He was present and participated in the battles before Fredericksburgh, Virginia, Dec. 11 and 16, inclusive, 1862, and was mentioned for gallant conduct in those actions by the Chief Signal Officer commanding that detachment.

His gentlemanly and courteous deportment had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and the deep sorrow which all must feel who knew him is a tribute to his high character as an officer and a friend.

In respect to his memory, the officers of the corps will wear the usual sign of military mourning for thirty days after the receipt of this order.

By order of the Signal Officer of the Army.

HENRY S. TAFFT, Captain and Signal Officer.

REPORTS REQUIRED FROM GENERAL OFFICERS REGARDING AIDS-DE-CAMP.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 254.—1. All General Officers will make a monthly report to the Adjutant-General of all Aids-de-Camp attached to their Staff, whether taken from regiments, additional aids, or aids appointed under the act of July 17, 1862, on Staff of corps commanders.

2. All officers of the Volunteer General Staff will report monthly, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the army. Their reports will state, if on duty, what the duty may be, and by whose order they were so placed on duty. If not on duty, for what cause and *by whose authority they are absent. This requirement concerns all General Officers, as well as Quar*termasters, Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Commissaries of Subsistence, Aids-de-Camp, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

A COLONEL DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 262.—The action of the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Tennessee, under date of March 23, 1863, dismissing from the service of the United States Capt. MATHEW LENARD, Nineteenth regiment Illinois Volunteers, is approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stories of Deserters—A Dash by the Rebels Anticipated.

A letter to the Boston *Traveller*, dated Amissville, Aug. 3, says:

Within the last three days some twenty deserters have come within our lines at this place, including an Orderly Sergeant from a Louisiana regiment, who says he resides within forty miles of New-Orleans, and is desirous of returning to his home. He reports that large numbers of Louisianians are watching for a favorable opportunity to desert, being anxious to return to their homes. My informant also states that the news of the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the opening of the great Southwestern artery of trade and commerce, the mighty Mississippi, has greatly disheartened the Mississippi and Louisiana troops.

This feeling of discontent and despondency, he asserts, is not confined to particular State regiments, but all save the Texans are discouraged at the present aspect of affairs in the so-called Confederacy. Quite a number have been placed under arrest and confined in the guard-house for uttering language *prejudicial to the interest and safety of the South.* The remainder of the deserters who have been brought within our lines are conscripts from this State. One man informed me that he was a native of Virginia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he strongly opposed it, but his neighbors began to suspect him of infidelity, and he was called a traitor. His two sons were conscripted, and both were slain at Gettysburgh.

He has been a member of STUART's cavalry, and says that he has purchased three horses out of his own private funds, all of which have been shot while in the rebel service, yet the Government refused to remunerate him. The prisoner bitterly remarked yesterday he had got tired of furnishing horses for JEFF. DAVIS, and when they got any more service out of him, or any more of his blood, his hairs would be white.

Orders have just reached here for all the forage and subsistence wagons to be sent to Warrenton. This looks as though the General was apprehensive of an extensive rebel dash, which might necessitate a rapid retreat, when the wagon trains would prove a serious obstacle to our progress, and perhaps a windfall to the rebels.

Yesterday noon eight or ten rebel cavalrymen rode up within range of our pickets at Gaines' Cross Roads and fired, after which they wheeled and fled. Col. C. H. SMITH, of the First Maine cavalry, whose regiment is doing picket duty at this place, expects an attack in force at most any hour. From information gained at headquarters it is apparent that some sort of a demonstration will shortly take place in and about Amissville, between our cavalry and artillery and the rebel forces hovering near Little Washington, who seem disposed to test our advance.

The First Massachusetts cavalry are encamped here. The weather for the past week has been intensely hot. CICERONE.

Mosby's Operations.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 7.

On Wednesday morning the band of the guerrilla MOSBY captured seventeen sutlers and their teams, on the road between Fairfax Court-house and Annandale, which they took down into a deep ravine, about half a mile from the road, and there they paroled the sutlers, who made their way back to the city in the best manner they could, some of them reaching here on Wednesday night. The wagons were taken at various points along the road, sometimes there being but two or three of the guerrillas in a squad.

Yesterday morning they captured, in one haul, 14 wagons, and six or seven more during the morning, all of which, with the sutlers, they took to the ravine above-mentioned, and proceeded to dispose of them; but some of our cavalry (Company F, First Maine) came upon them and recaptured all the stolen goods, with the exception of six or eight horses, and the sutlers, taking two prisoners, (one of them MOSBY's First Lieutenant,) and dispersed the party. Several of the sutlers were robbed of their money, one of them losing over $1,700.

The sutlers say that in this ravine there are the remains of a number of wagons, trunks, boxes, &c., in some of which are remnants of clothing, and the place bears the appearance of having been used as a guerrilla rendezvous.

MOSBY's men numbered over sixty, and were splendidly mounted. They are uniformed in gray pantaloons with a yellow cord down the seams, dark jacket and gray felt hat, one side turned up and fastened with a rosette, and a black feather on the other side. They are well armed with sabres, revolvers, and carbines, and their general appearance is neat. MOSBY in person is said to have been present.

Most of these captures were made from a point six miles this side of Fairfax to within two miles of that place, and some of them were made when our cavalry were not over a mile distant.

Temperance Convention at Saratoga.

An Army Temperance Convention was held at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the call of the American Temperance Union. At the morning session in the Presbyterian Church, there was a good attendance. Rev. Dr. MARSH, Secretary of the Union, called the meeting to order, and invited Rev. Dr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, of Philadelphia, to the chair, and Mr. GEO. B. SHEPARD, of Winsted, to act as Secretary pro tem.

Dr. M. read a statement of the labors of the Union for the army and navy. A million of tracts, besides many other documents and papers on the subject of temperance, have been sent to our soldiers and sailors, and happy results are known to have followed.

Nearly eight hundred Sabbath-schools have contributed for this object, the society sending their volume of interest in the name of the donors, thus adding much to the moral effect. Much other work has been done in the same direction.

The meeting was then ably addressed by JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq., Dr. TRASK, of Massachusetts, and Rev. W. C. VAN METER. In the afternoon, the Convention met in the Methodist Church, was fully organized, and discussed and adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That in this day of our nation's peril through the most wicked, unnatural and terrible rebellion the world has witnessed, our country has claim to the best powers of its citizens, unimpaired by any false principles of philosophy or morality, or any luxurious indulgence of appetite, or unhallowed thirst for gain, by the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That it is a subject of gratitude that in our thirty years' war there has been established in thousands of our countrymen the only true principle of temperance, and that from among these a noble body of men has gone forth to fight the battles of their country, giving assurance that, having conquered one enemy, they will conquer other enemies to save the nation from division and ruin.

Resolved, That it is a subject of thankfulness that early in the war the spirit ration, the cause of a great amount of drunkenness and flogging among our noble-hearted seamen, was abolished by Congress, and as has proved with the happiest results; and that in Rear-Admiral FOOTE, for whom a nation is now in tears, we have had a commander who, by his personal example and continual teaching, has demonstrated to the world that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is the only true principle for the promotion of health, of order, of valor, and of victory over every foe.

Resolved, That with deep anxiety, distress and shame we have observed the ravages of intemperance among officers and soldiers, often rendering them incapable of performing their great and important duties, causing weakness, insubordination, and some of the most disastrous defeats which have befallen us, and hurrying thousands, untouched by cannon or the sword, to the grave; and that, while the heart of the philanthropist is touched to supply the sanitary wants of the army, it becomes us as a Christian and temperance community to do what we can to stay this deadly evil.

Resolved, That in view of the vast importance of the strictest temperance in officers in the army, the Government should be called upon in the loudest terms at once to revoke the order which permits spirituous liquors for their private stores, while they are forbidden to the stores of privates; and that while it continues Government will justly be held responsible for all the disasters which may be its result.

Two additional resolutions were offered and adopted, namely:

Resolved, That Major-Gen. GRANT, in rigidly enforcing his order excluding intoxicating liquors from his army, has relieved the hearts of wives, parents, and others who have friends under his command, of a burden, and that we entreat all in authority to imitate his example, and that in behalf of all who have friends in his army, and of every patriot, Christian and philanthropist as well, we present to him our grateful acknowledgments for protecting these loved ones from an enemy more terrible than the rebellion itself.

Resolved, That the work of the American Temperance Union in supplying the army and navy with Temperance Tracts, commends itself to every patriot, and we earnestly commend it to the liberal contributions of the country.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

A SPEECH FROM SENATOR WILSON.

At a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Thanksgiving Day, Col. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, made addresses. The latter said:

"For more than two years the soil of the Republic has been reddened with fraternal blood, and alternate victories and defeats have raised our hopes or depressed them. But now the shadows have fled. It was only as late as the 4th of July, when LEE turned his back and fled from the field of Gettysburgh, and PEMBERTON surrendered 31,000 men to GRANT, that we felt safe, and to-day we can lift the hand of gratitude to the Divine Being for the proud consciousness that the triumph of our country is assured beyond all doubt.

LEE fled from Gettysburgh, hurried across the Potomac, and is stealing down the Shenandoah Valley toward Richmond, defeated and disgraced. PEMBERTON yielded to GRANT, that hero who has fought fifteen battles, and never lost one. [Applause.] Port Hudson, on the 8th of July, surrendered to our own BANKS—(Great applause)—and the Confederate flag waves not to-day on the waters of the Mississippi. From its sources to the Gulf its waters reflect back the gleaming stars of our flag. PRENTISS has been victorious at Helena, and Gen. BLUNT has gained fresh successes in the Indian country. ROSECRANS is following the beaten and broken army of BRAGG, and the forces of the rebels are retreating in every quarter of the country. Even the heroic courage, the noble death and the honorable burial of Col. SHAW, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth, makes the defeat of Fort Wagner glorious to our country. [Great applause.]

Yes, gentlemen, the armies of this rebellion are breaking everywhere, and the armies of the Republic are advancing everywhere. The cause of our country, which is the cause of liberty and of civilization, is assured beyond all doubt. Have we not then full occasion for thankfulness?

We are told by some of those whose eyes gleam with joy at our defeats, and whose lips are filled with mourning at our victories, that we have nothing to be thankful for. But we know that every Christian man and woman in America has something to thank God for, and among the things we have reason to be most grateful for is that these cowardly allies at the North are known and understood and going down beneath the contempt of the people.

They have murdered public officers, excited insurrection in the commercial capital of the country under the teaching of FERNANDO WOOD, but in spite of the friendship of Gov. SEYMOUR, they were put down. They raised a little flag here in Massachusetts, but it went down so quick that it will be necessary for them to make an affidavit that they made such an effort.

They were going the other day to overwhelm us in Kentucky, and Northern men gave them their sympathy and their means. But glorious Kentucky, saved by the arms of the brave men of Ohio, Indiana, *Illinois and the imperial West, has given 30,000 majority for unconditional Union.*

There is but one loyal State in the Union where copperheads can command a popular majority. They are diminishing, and when the country triumphs the fate of the old tories will be that of these men, whether they live in Massachusetts or in any other portion of the land. In the darkest hour of the past I have scorned their hate and defied their power. I intend, by the blessing of God, to live and triumph over them.

We have achieved much to destroy the cause of this rebellion. For I want you always to remember, that JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, STEPHENS, and others of their leaders have repeatedly said that Slavery is the life of this rebellion.

It made the people false to our Constitution, the leaders recreant to their country, and we see in it the giant criminal that uses these men only as puppets in its hands. I accuse Slavery of the murder of our Union men all over the country, as false to every idea, association and sentiment of our Republican institutions, and we will never forget nor forgive it till it is under the iron heel of this Christian nation.

To-day I thank God that the power of Slavery is being broken, and that its dominion is growing less every day. I trust that God will put it in the heart of every loyal man in this country to trample on it till it is extinguished.

What have we done in the past few months? Abolished it in the very Capital of the Republic, and given its victims the right to go into the Courts and be as other men; we have prohibited Slavery forever in the vast territorial possessions of the Republic; we have abolished it in Western Virginia, a district which has sent members of Congress fully pledged to Government support; the Indian Territory and Missouri have prohibited it also; we have made a treaty with England to destroy the African Slave-trade; we have recognized Hayti and Liberia; we have made every slave free who escaped from a disloyal master to our armies; and we have made a proclamation giving freedom forever to 3,300,000 slaves.

The black man, who two years ago had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, is recognized by the Attorney-General as a citizen of the United States, and Mr. SEWARD gives a passport to travel in foreign lands as a citizen. We are organizing regiments and we are filling our armies in the Southwest with these same black men, placing in their care the standard of our country. And we want a quarter of a million more of them to hold our fortresses and to meet the "chivalry" on the battle-field, where our colored brothers have already proved their bravery.

And all over this land, in spite of the curses of Copperheads, the loyal men and women of our country are bringing to bear their influence and power to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and I say to you that that is the work of this day and generation. Have we not, then, something to be thankful for?

We have yet to pass through a storm of denunciation and falsehood, but let us trust in God, in the progress of humanity, in justice, in liberty, and march straight forward, though our pathway be as dangerous as that across the stormy battle-field.

There is a duty to do this hour, to uphold the President and enforce the proclamation. We must fill up the ranks of that effective agency, our army in the field. If we had 200,000 men more at this moment, I believe the rebellion would be crushed out by the first of January. All good citizens should support that draft that is intended to supply those men. The very presses and persons who are now denouncing the draft, a year ago were denouncing me and the Government for not giving the country such a measure. The Illinois *State Register*, for one, demanded the drafting of a million men, and the New-York *World* and the Albany organ called on the Government for a draft.

And in obedience to their demand, we passed the act, and in doing so we tried to make it lay as lightly as possible on the poor man, and placed within its power all the classes that were before exempted from draft by State and national laws. I insisted on putting into the act a provision that should exempt immature young men—those under twenty—for I have seen them perishing by thousands in our hospitals, overborne by hardship. [Applause.] The $300 clause has been denounced, and into the credulous ear of ignorance has been blown its injustice. But I tell you, there is not an honest and intelligent poor man who would vote to cut it out of the bill. It is against the country, but in favor of the poor, of the laboring, toiling millions.

Our children in the field are calling for reinforcements. It is our duty to give all we can to the families of poor men, and to use all our efforts to crush out the rebellion and with it its causes."

Mr. WILSON proceeded to speak of the ambulance system. There had been charges of a deficiency in it, but he knew that it was as complete as a system as that of any army on the globe. Every regiment of the Potomac army, for instance, has one transportation cart, one four-horse wagon, two two-horse wagons, and eleven men.

Before it started for the Potomac, HOOKER's army had 1,000 ambulances, with 2,000 horses and more than 1,000 men. Every corps in the army had a Captain who commanded its ambulance corps, every division a First Lieutenant, and every regiment a Sergeant. Every corps had 130 wagons and 400 men, or more than is allotted in any European army. In all the Union armies there were 10,000 horses, 4,000 ambulances, and 12,000 men—and these men were veterans, who had been under fire, and not green hands, who would be afraid to go into the heat of the action where brave men fall.

Duty to our soldiers required that no others than experienced soldiers should fill that corps, and yet there were those who were enraged because a new organization with new men and a host of new officials had not been appointed, to suit their wishes and wants.

Gen. WILSON closed with another appeal in behalf of a firm support to the emancipation cause, and for a speedy filling up the Union ranks.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Common Council Committee and the Bank Presidents.

A conference of the Special Committee of the Common Council, the Board of Contracts and the Presidents of the different banking institutions of Brooklyn was held in the Mayor's office yesterday morning. The object was to ascertain if the sum of one million of dollars appropriated by the Common Council to relieve poor men with large families from the draft could be procured, and upon what terms the banks would loan the amount. Those present were the Mayor and the Comptroller on the part of the Board of Contracts; Aldermen TERNAN and PERRY, of the Special Committee; and Messrs. PRUYN, of the Central Bank; STUDWELL, of the City Bank; BAKER, of the Mechanics' Bank; FROTHINGHAM, of the Nassau Bank; HERRIMAN, of the Long Island Bank; EMBURY, of the Atlantic Bank; FIELDS, of the Williamsburgh City Bank, and BLACK, of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.

There was a general interchange of sentiment in regard to the matter, and it was conceded on the part of the Banking Institutions that the money could be procured if the object was to fill up the army—that the Government required men now more than money; and Mr. EMBURY was of the opinion that if the Government could at once be furnished with 100,000 men to strike a decisive blow, it would be all that would be needed to crush the rebellion.

The Mayor and Ald. TERNAN stated on behalf of the Common Council, that the Committee was not restricted to any specific policy in the expenditure of the money, but his impression was that they could get volunteers sufficient by paying bounties of $250 to each man.

The Bank Presidents not being prepared to make any proposition without laying the matter before the Directors of the different institutions, the Committee adjourned with the understanding that the matter would be laid before the Directors, and that any proposition they had to make would be transmitted to the Committee at the next meeting, on Wednesday.

Atrocious Murder.

A CITIZEN STABBED BY A SAILOR AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a young man named JOHN CONNOLLY was killed in Prospect-street, near Green-lane, by a sailor called THOMAS MCCLOUD, but whose real name is THOMAS MCCUEN.

It appears that MCCLOUD, with two others, named SIDNEY ADAMS and JOHN CALLAHAN, deserted from the United States supply ship *Connecticut*, lying at the Navy-yard, during the early part of the evening. They stole the officer's boat and came on shore.

After landing they took several drinks, and McCloud became somewhat under the influence of liquor.

On reaching Prospect-street from Hudson-avenue, they met CONNOLLY on the sidewalk, and a difficulty occurred—one having probably jostled the other—when MCCLOUD drew out his knife (such as used by sailors) and stabbed CONNOLLY in the left breast, near the arm-pit. The blade penetrated the heart, and the blood flowed profusely. Deceased fell to the sidewalk, and in a very short time a large crowd collected around and pursued the sailors, who, with the exception of the perpetrator, made their escape.

Capt. JACOBS and Officer BOURKE, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, found MCCLOUD in a yard of a house fronting on Sands-street. He had run through the basement of a house on Prospect-street, occupied by his sister—near the place where the murder was committed. After jumping a fence, he attempted to hide himself behind a tree, but a light shining on him from a window revealed him to the officers, who immediately took him into custody.

The knife with which the deed was perpetrated was found in the privy of the yard he had entered. It was covered with blood.

He stated to the Officers that CONNOLLY attacked him, and that he used the knife in self-defence.

The accused is about nineteen years of age, and the deceased was in the twenty-first year of his age. The latter resided with his parents at No. 176 Prospect-street.

CONNOLLY died in five minutes after he was stabbed. The body was conveyed to his father's house near by. Coroner NORRIS viewed the body, and impanneled a jury. An inquest will be held to-day.

Accidental Poisoning.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

A young woman named MARY BRENNAN, a domestic, residing at No. 232½ East Twentieth-street, was poisoned yesterday and died in fifteen minutes, from taking "cyanite of potassium" in place of "*cyanite of potassium ferro*," *the former being a deadly poison, and the latter a medicine.* The woman procured the prescription of Dr. HUNTER, and applied for it at the store of Dr. COOPER, on First-avenue. The doctor not having it, sent his clerk, Mr. MOHAN, to Dr. BLAISDELL's store, where he asked for "cyanite of potassium." This was given to the woman, producing the fatal results as above described. Dr. JOHN BEACH, of No. 66 East Twenty-seventh-street, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found death to have been the result of poison. Dr. KIMBARK, Police Surgeon, made an analysis of the contents of the bottle, and found it to be poison.

The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to her death by poisoning from 'cyanite of potassium,' and the jury further censure Dr. BLAISDELL for allowing said poison to go out without a label; also Mr. MOHAN, for not referring to the prescription; also Dr. ROBERT COOPER, for not analyzing the poison, and for allowing an incompetent clerk to put up the prescription.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. F. P. Blair and Staff, Vicksburgh; Major T. H. Higembotton, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Commanding Ed. Terry, U. S. N.; D. E. Sackett, Rochester, and Col. Geo. Starkweather, Wis., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Arrival of the Transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.

The United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., having sailed from thence the 4th inst., Hatteras Inlet the 5th, *via* Fortress Monroe 6th, with the mails, &c., consigned to Maj. S. VAN VLIET, United States Assistant Quartermaster. Reports nothing new at Newbern.

Reinforcements for Gen. Gillmore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

A letter from the Seventeenth regiment of Massachusetts, at Newbern, N. C., dated July 31, says: "We have just been ordered to cook two days' rations, and take some uncooked. We are probably bound to Charleston. Transports are now arriving to take us off."

The Prize Steamer Britannia.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Britannia* was sold to-day. The Upland cotton brought 69½c. per pound, and the Sea Island 80c. The rice sold at 8½c. per pound, and 9 barrels of turpentine at $2 40 per gallon.

The Safety of the Pacific.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Pacific* went ashore at Mistaken Point, but got off and bore up for Trepassey, and arrived here this morning. Her fire compartment is full of water. The cargo is not injured, and is being discharged to-day. She will be repaired here.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad was sold on Thursday, under a decree of the Franklin County Court, to the Trustees and Bondholders of the road, for reorganization.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here from Boston at 5½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 8 o'clock for Liverpool.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Oriental Baths.—Electro-Magnetic and Fumigated Vapor Bath at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., (near Cooper Union,) open daily for gentlemen and ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

COBB.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, FRANCIS LEAVITT, son of Joseph L. and Isabella A. Cobb, aged 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 524 5th st.

DRAKE.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, of consumption, Miss AUGUSTA DRAKE, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, corner of Marcy and Putnam avs., Brooklyn.

GREENLEAF.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, Aug. 1, GRACE EMMA, only daughter of E. B. Greenleaf, of this City, in the 12th year of her age.

HEYER.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWARD F. HEYER, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at his residence, Bergen-st., corner 4th-av., after a short illness, WILLIAM HARPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th inst. A Requiem Mass will be offered in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise-st., at 9 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

MURRAY.—On Friday evening, Aug. 7, WILLIAM SPAIN MURRAY, aged 34 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Hill, No. 151 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth and British Province papers please copy.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Henry M. and Cornelia E. Stevens, aged 10 months.

TALMAN.—*In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8,* CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, of consumption, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of William J. and Mary Valentine, in the 16th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, (without further notice,) on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Fordham, Westchester County, for interment.

WATSON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM S. WATSON, aged 44 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, on 3d-av., near 109th-st., Harlem. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 421—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 47, 74, 3, 51, 11, 20, 29, 71, 20, 1, 8, 31, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 422—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 60, 33, 55, 47, 3, 56, 59, 38, 29, 62, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1860—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

250 RARE RECEIPTS.
TELLS WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT.
The book sent free by mail for 15 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STS.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock in the evening. Family evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. HORACE JAMES, CHAPLAIN OF the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, and Superintendent of Contrabands for the Department of North Carolina, will make a statement as to the condition, habits and prospects of the colored race, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) at the corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those who are interested in the great life theme, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. CHARLES NEWMAN, late of Torrington, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 9, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the morning, at 9 o'clock, and Bible Class meeting in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, BROADWAY.—This Church will be open for the usual services on SUNDAY MORNINGS, throughout the Summer. Strangers, soldiers, and others, are invited to attend. St. Thomas' Free Chapel will be open for two services. All who desire to unite in holy worship will be welcome.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN E. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 664 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Admission free. Collection taken up. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, will continue his discourses on the *Fulfillment of Prophecy and the Speedy Appearing of Christ*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WESTON, Pastor.—This church will be open EVERY SUNDAY MORNING during the month of August, and preaching may be expected at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF TRINITY M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City are cordially welcomed. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st. This church will be open for preaching during all the Summer.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH, NEAR EAST BROADWAY.—Rev. HENRY DATER, of Hyde Park, New-York, will preach on SUNDAY. Morning and Evening. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½.

ST. MATHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. E. J. KOONS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY.—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Preaching by the Pastor elect, Rev. E. D. MCGLASHAN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Aug. 9. Rev. Dr. MATHEWS will conduct the services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. MARCELLUS in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, late of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverley-place. Rev. JAMES T. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 498 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot, since last report:

T. C. J.	14 00	R. H. McCurdy	50 00
Laura Graham	5 00	Cash	5 00
J. G. J.	5 00	W. B. M.	50 00
M. G. Y.	3 00	S.	2 15
Jas. M. Drake & Co.	100 00	O. K. M.	25 00
Cash, W.	10 00	Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and Lafayette-place, by Calvin E. Knox, Treasurer	136 64
Cash, H. W.	3 00	A. & J.	2 00
Mr. Rowe	5 00	Union soldier	1 00
Francis Skiddy	100 00	George Douglass	10 00
Bentley & Burton	25 00	N. H., by Abm. Bell	1 00
A workingman	1 00	Different churches in Blakely, Penn.	10 75
Gerrit Smith	500 00	Thomas Warren	5 00
Henry Ellsworth	50 00	Rev. Stephen H. Tyng's Church	130 00
O. E. Baker, Washington, D. C.	10 00	S. T.	3 00
A lady in 14th-st., per J. B. Pinney	5 00	Samuel Dare	3 50
John H. Swift	100 00	42d-st. M. E. Church	15 51
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	100 00	Union meeting at Greenpoint Baptist Church	33 00
Equal Rights	25 00	Cash, Utica	5 00
West Presbyterian Church, per A. D. F. Randolph, additional subscription, through H. J. Raymond	150 00	Cash	100 00
J. Watts De Peyster	200 00	Miss H. K. Wilkes	10 00
Union	20 00	From a friend	10 00
S. S.	10 00	G. E. S.	10 00
Anonymous	2 00	S. S. Osgood	75 00
Sunday School of the Congregational Church, Flushing, L. I.	25 00	Three ladies	100 00
		S.	5 00
		Clergyman, through H. J. Raymond	10 00
Marcus Spring, per Rev. H. H. Garnet	50 00	Two friends of the colored people	200 00
Cash	25 00	L., Danbury, Conn.	5 00
Ezra White	25 00	Jesse W. Fell	5 00
Thos. W. Birdsall	25 00	Wm. C. Swan	1 00
Proceeds of Children's Fair at house of W. H. Dibblee, Stamford, Ct.	75 00	Hempstead	2 50
		X. Y. Z.	2 00
		J. R., cash	10 00
		J. O. S., cash	10 00
John Allen	5 00	L. G. P., cash	5 00
Lt. S. W. B. Hughes	5 00	M. G. G.	2 00
H. H. Raynolds	5 00	L. B. Binsse	10 00
Knapp & Peck	5 00	George N. Titus	25 00
Z. N. P.	5 00	Ellen	25 00
John Jay	50 00	Total	$6,449 95
O. H. King, by J. Jay	25 00	Prev'ly reported	32,247 73
Maj. Wm. H. Scheiffelin, by J. Jay	25 00	Total to date	$38,698 67
Board of Brokers	55 00		

Aug. 8, 1863. JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. As ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce sleep, the same results attend the NITROUS OXIDE. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN by this process. This is the exclusive business of the Colton Dental Association.
OFFICE, No. 22 BOND-ST.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. D. HURD, J. H. SMITH.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the philosophy of the sexual relation, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at H. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—THE FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers are paying $4 to any citizen who brings a recruit to this regiment. Two dollars are paid to the Adjutant when the recruit is mustered. Officers of returned regiments, who can furnish thirty men who have seen service, can be commissioned at once, by calling on CLEVELAND WINSLOW,
Col. Fifth New-York Vols.
A. FRANCOIS, Adjutant.
Headquarters, No. 744 Broadway.

NEWCASTLE PICKLED SALMON.—A fine kit just received, from Bradley's, Cheapside, London, for sale in small quantities. English Hams, Bacon and Cheese for sale. English Corned Round Beef for dinner on MONDAY. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

AUG 1863

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—[illegible]

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The supply of Money on the Street to the Stock Brokers, to-day, was large, and at easy rates of interest, say 5@6 ₱ cent. This unexpected turn of the market from the slight appearance of an extra demand for loans on Stocks yesterday and on Wednesday, was not so apparent until after the adjournment of the regular Stock Exchange Board at 12 o'clock, when the prices on the Railway Share list began to recover, and were soon after higher at the 1 o'clock Public Board than on Friday. The difference from the morning sales was, in several instances, 2@2½ ₱ cent., and in others, 1@1½ ₱ cent., with a buoyant demand for Michigan Southern, Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Illinois Central. There was no second meeting of the Board. At 3 o'clock, the following figures were current on the Street, as compared with the closing bids of Friday afternoon, the general market firm and advancing. The rapid advance in the Prairie du Chien shares indicates a strong preference for the cash stock for delivery on preexisting contracts. The rise of the week is nearly 20 ₱ cent.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126¾	125¾	Harlem Pref.	126	125
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	115¾	115½
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	128	Mich. Southern	89½	91½
Erie	106½	105½	Mich. Guarant'd	113¾	114¾
Erie Preferred	104½	104½	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	119¾
Hudson	146	146	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	94½
Pacific Mail	235	236	Fort Wayne	77¾	77
Harlem	141½	141½	Rock Island	105	106
Canton	31¼	30¾	Northwest	28	28¾
Prairie du Chien	72½	80	Galena	102¾	102¾
Treas. Cer. new	99½	99½	Reading	116½	116¾
Terre Haute	56	60			

The price of Gold Coin is 1 ₱ cent. lower than on Friday under the moderate export and the dullness of Exchange for this day's packet. The shipments of Specie, of all kinds, for the week, amount to $477,000.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day on account of the Popular Loan amount to $768,800, of which $396,800 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $372,000 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,224,932 99, including for Customs, $253,000; payments, $6,448,798 09; balance, $27,891,284 85.

Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, of the private Banking house of Messrs. DREXELL, WINTHROP & CO., [illegible] of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following summary of the statements of the banks of New-York for the quarter ending June 13, 1863:

[illegible]

The receipts of the Long Island Railroad for July were as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheat steady at 6c. Bank steady.

Interesting from the South.

UNION MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI—THE CROPS—[illegible]

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

I have just seen and had a long conversation with three gentlemen of intelligence, upon whose words the most implicit confidence can be placed,—one from central Mississippi, one from Atlanta, Ga., and the other from Natchez. From these persons I got intelligence of the most interesting character in reference to the political and agricultural condition of the States from which they came.

As soon as the surrender of Vicksburgh became generally known throughout the States spoken of, a peace feeling began to develop itself in all directions. Persons who for the past two years have been compelled to hold their own counsel, now speak out their feelings, and their enthusiastic desire to have the "old flag" wave over them [illegible] *the most forward movers in the Union cause.* Within the past week, Union Leagues have been formed in several counties in Mississippi. Where there is no rebel army—where the people can give a free expression to their feelings, there the [illegible] the Union is comparatively strong, and its adherents are more numerous than in those parts of the State where the army has been encamped. At a secret *meeting held in one of the most popular towns in the State of Mississippi,* (but it now being in the hands of the Confederates forbids my mentioning its locality,) a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that, in the event of peace, each member then present would use his influence in having a law passed [illegible] taking from every person living in the Confederate States one-half his or her income to pay the public debt. There can be no question as to the wishes of nine out of ten of the people now at home in the South, and those wishes are for a speedy restoration of the Union.

The crops of Mississippi and Louisiana are good—never better before—but in Georgia the harvest will be quite light. The number of acres planted in that State will compare with former years as three to five, and [illegible] for the season of the year. The weather all the season, so far, has been universally cool. At Atlanta, the thermometer has not indicated at any time this season a temperature above 92° in the shade.

A large number of slaves, shortly after the President's Proclamation became known in the South, ran away, as most every planter living within one hundred miles of the Federal lines lost many negroes. This excited the masters to frenzy, many of whom swore never to live in a country where the Stars and Stripes waved, again. After the lapse of a few weeks the slaves began to return, and as they came back the anger of the planter subsided. The Mississippian informs me that fully one-half the runaway negroes have returned; and in some neighborhoods two-thirds.

I learn from the gentleman from Atlanta, that Gen. JOHNSTON has fallen back to a creek some twenty or thirty miles west of Meridian—there designing to give battle to Gen. GRANT's army under the immediate command of Gen. SHERMAN. Gen. JOHNSTON is receiving large reinforcements, it is said, from Gen. BRAGG—with the design of defending and holding the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth on the north, to Mobile on the south—having decided to yield up the Mississippi valley and river to Federal occupation. The Confederacy is now completely severed in twain.

The place that CHALMERS located himself in, a few days since, he has just learned is far from being perfectly secure, and after consulting his friends, he concluded to move. The last heard of that chieftain he was at Grenada, having sent off to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad all his stores, both of subsistence and ammunition—probably to Okolona, West Point or Meridian. He and his command were preparing to leave—for what destination we are not advised; but the probabilities are they will follow his stores and unite directly with Gen. JOHNSTON's army.

Gen. GEORGE, an officer not much known to fame, but who is one of JEFF. DAVIS' pets, has been put in command of the Mississippi State forces. His headquarters, till within the past few days, has been at Paola. I understand that he and his entire force, numbering from two to three thousand men, have moved further South, by order of Gen. JOHNSTON. Col. BLYTHE and Col. FAULKNER have their forces still, so far as we have information, north of the Tallahatchie River. Neither CHALMERS, GEORGE, BLYTHE nor FAULKNER have evinced as strong a disposition to fight as to run.

CHALMERS is employing most of his time in conscripting men, stealing horses and mules, and burning cotton. A large lot of cotton purchased by the Confederates of planters, through a mistake was burned last week by that officer. He had been positively informed that the lot referred to, belonged to citizens, and consequently sent out his scouts and burned it.

Many farms in Mississippi have been abandoned, and the slaves sent into Alabama or Georgia. This is the reason why the Governors of those States issued proclamations forbidding the introduction of any more slaves within their jurisdiction. Fear of insurrection was shown in almost every section of the State of Georgia, and in some portions of Alabama. Gen. JOHNSTON was assisting the Governors in enforcing their proclamations, and whenever he found slaves stealing out of Mississippi, they were seized and returned to their owners.

Among the passengers on the *Ruth* was Brig.-Gen. A. P. HOVEY, en route to his home in Indiana. Gen. HOVEY commanded a division in the Thirteenth army corps in the siege before Vicksburgh.

There were some movements going on at Vicksburgh of an important character, but they are contraband for the present.

It was rumored at Vicksburgh on Sunday, that Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, who is now at home in Illinois, has been recommended for promotion to the command of an army corps, and it was thought not improbable that the honor would be conferred.

A Letter from "Extra Billy" Smith to Gov. [illegible]—Written in 1860.

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 21, 1860.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Yours of the 14th inst. reached me to-day. I have no information to impart. That the papers supply you as they supply me. All I can give of any interest is my opinion. It has long been my opinion that our Union must come to an end. The war upon the slaveholding States commenced prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The Constitution was designed to adjust the slavery question. The State of Massachusetts, having agreed to the terms of adjustment upon the organization of the Government, or very soon thereafter, set to work to nullify her new agreement. She even refused to President WASHINGTON the rendition of his maid-servant—his being the first case under the Act of 1793. Opposition to this and the act of 1850 has continued to grow in magnitude until the elections turn upon it. Nor is this all. The clause of the Constitution providing for the delivery of fugitive slaves from justice is disregarded by the non-slaveholding States. The first case originated with Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, has culminated during the present year, in the case of Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, in the distinct avowal that there can be no property in man. There is an "irrepressible conflict" of opinion which makes a continuance of our Union impossible. At any rate we must secede, unless the Free States recede.

My opinion is that the Cotton States will secede within a few months. That Virginia and the Northern tier of Slaveholding States will remain in for the present to endeavor to reestablish the Union, failing in which, they will follow their Southern sisters. This is inevitable for many reasons. With the Abolition States on one side and the Slaveholding States on the other, we should have to go South to prevent that trade from being opened. We had better have one flank to protect than two, &c., &c.

Upon the principles, too, of Mr. LINCOLN's election, we of the South, after the 4th of March, will have an Executive Government outside of ourselves, and founded upon a principle hostile to our institutions. We shall hold to the non-slaveholding States the relation all of us held to England previous to the Revolution. Of course this is not to be thought of for an instant; the essence of liberty is self-government, and no people are free or safe where interests peculiar to themselves are regulated and governed by another people deadly and hostile to them. In the future structure of the Union the power of our self-protection therein must be fully recognized—this embraces perfect equality, and a proper disposition of the burdens of Government. I do not believe such terms of adjustment as we can accept will be agreeable to, or conceded by the Abolition States. It is, therefore, that I regard disunion inevitable. I shall, as one, having nothing of right to surrender, do all in my power to avert it. But I am without hope.

Yours most sincerely, WILLIAM SMITH.

The War in Arkansas.

[illegible]

The people of Missouri are anxious that every rebel [illegible]

[illegible] bottom lands of the Arkansas River [illegible] the Arkansas River is held from Fort Smith to [illegible] with [illegible] of our southern border.

The Negroes near Washington.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT [illegible]

[illegible], July 10, 1863.

[illegible] for the Department of Washington:

SIR: In accordance with orders issued from headquarters, I herewith submit my report of the numbers and condition and health of the freedmen established, by an order of the Secretary of War, upon the abandoned farms of rebels in Virginia.

We landed on our camping ground on the Arlington estate, naming it Camp Springdale, Monday afternoon, May 18, and pitched our tents for the night, and then began our improvements. At the beginning *there were about ninety persons in all.* The work commenced the second day on the farm.

May 29 we established a camp on Major NUTT's farm, near Falls Church, Va., calling it Camp Rucker. The people at this place had to be sheltered in tents, there being no houses in the vicinity belonging to rebel owners. On the same day, May 30, we commenced an encampment on rebel COOKE's farm, near *Langley, on the Leesburgh Turnpike.* This encampment we called Camp Wadsworth. A branch of this *camp was shortly after formed on a farm of rebel* MEANS near by. A week later we organized the two encampments—Camp Todd, where Gen. CASEY had his encampment formerly, near by Fort Albany, and Camp Beckwith, on MCVEY's and JACKSON's farms, near Lewinsville.

The number at the several encampments on June 30 is as follows: Camp Springdale, 300; Camp Todd, 230; Camp Rucker, 105; Camp Wadsworth, 178; Camp Beckwith, 72; total, 885.

The people in my charge have subsisted on Government rations, as follows: Every man or woman above the ages of 16 and 14 years has drawn daily one ration; every boy from 1 year to 16 years, and every girl from 1 to 14 years, has drawn one-half rations; all below one year have drawn nothing.

There has been a manifest improvement in the tone of health since we came over this side of the Potomac. We have had fresh air and pure water, and work on the soil to employ the people. This has contributed to the health of the people. Though several contagious diseases appeared among the people, yet they have easily yielded to the treatment, or have been removed to the pest-house in Washington. Twenty persons have died during the month of June, fifteen of whom were children, and five of the fifteen were only twelve months old, or under.

At Camps Springdale and Rucker we have sheltered the people in tents, there being no houses near the grounds to be cultivated to be occupied. At Camp Todd we have used the log huts put up for the accommodation of Gen. CASEY's encampment. These houses have capacity of holding not less than one thousand people, and are in a good degree of preservation. At Camps Wadsworth and Beckwith the people occupy two of the farms abandoned by the rebel owners.

We have constructed quarters for the Superintendent of Freedmen and an office for the same; a storeroom for commissary department and another for agricultural implements, and a forage house and quarters and an office for the Surgeon. Also, we have hauled down a large supply of poles from abandoned camps on Minor's Hill and vicinity, which we propose for quarters for freedmen at an early day. This work has been well done, and has a respectable show as regards amount, and the promise of ample remuneration is cheering.

I would suggest that the good of these people could be best secured by having the women and children remain at Camps Springdale and Todd—the last being just under the fortifications of Fort Albany, or at least the outside defence of that fort, while the former is inside the fortifications—and send only a sufficient force of men to the outposts with a proper guard, and return each Saturday night and go back to their work on Monday morning. This plan would be well for several considerations—mainly, it would place them in a greater degree of security, and then it would place them more immediately under the eye of the superintendent of them, and thus take away the necessity of having any assistant on each of these farms except that of the farmer.

Second—I would request that a military order be obtained from Gen. HEINTZELMAN giving the superintendent of freedmen the power to perform the marriage ceremony among them. A similar order has been passed in the Department of South Carolina. Also, that a military commission (or a commission) be appointed, consisting of the military commander of the post, and the superintendent of the freedmen and the surgeon in charge, who shall hear causes of complaint made by them in relation to want of fidelity of parties to the marriage contract, and determine the facts and the penalty of every violation of the same. There has been a similar order for the Department of South Carolina.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. NICHOLS, Superintendent of Freedmen.

Rebel Atrocities in Missouri.

A STATEMENT VOUCHED FOR BY GEN. E. B. BROWN.

From the Missouri State Times.

Gen. BROWN has kindly furnished us with the details of the murders and robberies lately committed at Florence, Morgan county, in this State, by a band of guerrillas. It is one of the most horrible outrages that has been committed in Missouri since the beginning of the war, and we can hardly realize that such wretches could be found in a civilized country.

We give the letter of Gen. BROWN and the statement sent to his headquarters, below:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, July [illegible], 1863.

HON. W. A. CURRY: I send you a copy of the statement relative to the murders and robbery at Florence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the anti-slavery agitation before the war broke out [illegible] conservatives.—*Phila. N. Am.*

Mrs. Gen. John Morgan.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Mrs. Gen. JOHN MORGAN is a very bewitching woman. She used to be quite a belle in Washington when the South ruled the nation. At that time, she would have refused an introduction to JOHN indignantly. She belonged to the "blood" [illegible] of the South. Her father, Hon. CHARLES READY, a Cassius-like man, resided—and still remains there—in Murfreesboro, where he ranked with leading lawyers. His dwelling was occupied by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Cumberland, jointly with himself, wife and two of their "niggers," until the army moved "up South"—to use Gen. McCOOK's language describing the country. He was considered a snake—not a Copperhead—and our detectives watched his operations, but they never could convict him of conveying information to his Southern [illegible]. *But it was not of him whom we intended to discourse.*

His daughter, now Mrs. Gen. JOHN MORGAN, was fascinated by JOHN's rank and reputation and consented to marry him. Last November she ran the *blockade into Nashville and provided herself with an elegant wedding trousseau*—aided by her elegant and beautiful sister, Mrs. CHEATHAM, of Nashville—who is now imprisoned at Alton, Ill., for disloyalty. Endeavoring to go back under a flag of truce, she was unfortunately captured in suspicious company, one of the party being charged with smuggling goods to the enemy under a flag of truce. The timid creature was badly frightened, but was finally permitted to proceed with her own wearing apparel. She was married soon after in great state at the Court-house, the walls of which were decorated with evergreen wreaths, encircling inscriptions in evergreens of towns which JOHN had captured. All the Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, &c., in BRAGG's army gave *eclat* to the occasion, and Mrs. MORGAN, true Southern woman as she is, was supremely happy—Southern women loving *eclat* as well as other women.

When BRAGG was driven from Murfreesboro, Mrs. MORGAN fled, too, and after a while, as we know from her own pen, she joined her husband at Tullahoma, where there was a great ball, and she "was the belle," in her "beautiful green silk dress, which my (her) dear husband brought to me (Mrs. M.) from Kentucky—and it is the favorite dress of my dear husband." And she had "a bewitching bonnet, which my noble husband brought me when he came back from his last raid. My dear Sis, I do assure you the bandit and his bride are very happy"—and so the honeymooned bride proceeded in a very captivating style. But she was almost out of shoes. She couldn't get more until her "noble husband went on another raid." Wouldn't her "dear Sis" send her some No. 4 gaiters and some No. 21 stays, and some blue velvet to trim her exquisite riding dress, and some other wear which we can't mention. Then she went off again into rhapsody about her "sweet promenades with her bandit husband," and so forth; and then her "dear sis" wrote a very ambiguous reply, suggesting it was very likely that the "bandit's bride" was very much enamored of her lord, but she "wouldn't make fun of her just now"—the ladies have such a mischievous way of insinuating things, you know, that women folks can't help but think they mean to be malicious. That's the last we heard of Mrs. Gen. JOHN MORGAN. But we never heard anything ill of her, excepting that she was a rebel. After marrying JOHN, she couldn't help that.

From Idaho.

A DESPERATE BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT HALLECK, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Friday, July 10, 1863.

This part of God's creation is about filled up with wandering parties of Indians, and some of them are not disposed to be very peaceable.

A few days ago a party of about one hundred Utes came down near the post, and sent in a delegation, who professed to be very friendly. Smoking the pipe of peace, and receiving some provisions, they left us, saying that they wanted to be friendly with the whites; but, on the 2d of this month, they stole fourteen head of horses and mules from the mail company at Elk Mountain station. Capt. ALLEN, commanding the post, sent a party in pursuit, but the Indians could not be overtaken.

On the night of the 5th they stole three horses from the mail company at Cooper's Creek. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Capt. ALLEN sent Lieuts. BRUMLEY and WILLIAMS, of Company B, Seventh Kansas Volunteer corps, with seventy men from the same company, out in pursuit of the Indians, as information had been received at 11 o'clock the same night that a large band of Utes, with a large number of stolen horses and mules, was seen about twenty miles from this post.

After a brisk ride of about thirty miles, we came up with the Indians shortly after daylight. They had learned that we were following them up, and had run the stock into the mountains and then occupied the only pass—scattering themselves in the brush and timbers, from which they opened fire on the troops. The Indians had selected their ground with admirable forethought, and stubbornly defended it; but when the troops dismounted and charged up the steep hill side, through brush and timber, each man for himself, they slowly retreated, pouring down a murderous fire from two hundred and fifty "dusky warriors," the pride and glory of the Ute Nation. Their fire must have annihilated our party had not the Indians aimed too high, as is usual in firing down hill. They invariably fired over the heads of the troops. The Indians steadily fell back until they were forced over the brow of the hill, on which they made a breastwork by piling up stones, and here [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is expected here [illegible] a company of [illegible] and, in fact, there is an endless variety of rational amusements. Happily for the morality of the [illegible], there are no gambling establishments."

Academies to Instruct Common-School Teachers.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held on the 5th inst., the following Academies were designated to instruct Common-School Teachers for the Academic year 1863-4, under the provision of chapter 410 of the laws of 1863:

Counties.	*Names of Academies.*
Allegany	Alfred Academy. Genesee Valley Seminary.
Broome	Binghamton Academy.
Cattaraugus	Olean Academy. Randolph Academy.
Cayuga	Auburn Academy. Moravia Institute.
Chautauqua	Fredonia Academy. Westfield Academy. Ellington Academy.
Chemung	Elmira Academy.
Chenango	Oxford Academy. Norwich Academy.
Clinton	Plattsburgh Academy. Champlain Academy.
Columbia	Claverack Academy and H. R. I.
Cortland	Cortland Academy. Cortlandville Academy.
Delaware	Walton Academy. Delaware Literary Institute. Andes Academy.
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie Female Academy.
Erie	Clarence Academy. Buffalo Central School. Springville Academy.
Essex	Keeseville Academy.
Franklin	Fort Covington Academy. Franklin Academy.
Fulton	Johnstown Academy.
Genesee	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.
Greene	Greeneville Academy.
Herkimer	Fairfield Academy. West Winfield Academy.
Jefferson	Jefferson County Institute. Union Academy of Bellville. Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute.
Lewis	Lowville Academy.
Livingston	Genesee Academy. Danaville Seminary.
Madison	De Ruyter Institute. Oneida Seminary.
Monroe	Brockport College Institute. Penfield Seminary.
Montgomery	Canajoharie Academy.
Niagara	Lockport Union School. Wilson Collegiate Institute.
Oneida	Rome Academy. Whitestown Seminary. Clinton Liberal Institute.
Onondaga	Munro Collegiate Institute. Onondaga Academy.
Ontario	Canandaigua Academy. Naples Academy.
Orange	Chester Academy.
Orleans	Albion Academy.
Oswego	Mexico Academy. Falley Seminary.
Otsego	Hartwick Seminary. Cherry Valley Academy. Gilbertsville Academy.
Rensselaer	Troy High School.
St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence Academy. Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. Canton Academy.
Saratoga	Schuylerville Academy. Mechanicville Academy.
Schenectady	Schenectady Union School.
Schoharie	New-York Conference Seminary.
Schuyler	Watkins Academy.
Seneca	Waterloo Union School.
Steuben	Corning Free Academy. Rogersville Union Seminary.
Suffolk	Franklin Academy. Huntington Union School.
Sullivan	Monticello Academy.
Tioga	Owego Academy. Waverley Institute.
Tompkins	Trumansburgh Academy. Groton Academy.
Ulster	Kingston Academy.
Warren	Glen's Falls Academy.
Washington	Washington Co. Sem. and C. I. Union Village Academy.
Wayne	Macedon Academy. Newark Union School. Walworth Academy.
Wyoming	Middlebury Academy. Perry Academy.
Yates	Penn Yan Academy.

By order. S. B. WOOLWORTH, Sec'y.
Dated Aug. 5, 1863.

Orders from the War Department.

DOCTRINE OF "MILITARY EQUIVALENTS."

From the following correspondence, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, it will be seen that, though under the existing regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General a negro is not the "military equivalent" of a white man, he is required to pay the same sum as the latter in commutation for military service under the enrollment law:

No. 36 MERRIMAC-STREET, BOSTON, July 22, 1863.

SIR: Will you do me the favor to answer the following question?

It having been decided by you that a negro will not be accepted by you as a substitute for a white soldier who has been drafted into the service of the United States, and as the Government demand as the price for a white citizen who has been drafted $300 for his exemption, and will not take a negro in his stead, not considering him of equal value, please inform me the price you demand to exempt a negro conscript?

Very respectfully,
ANDREW REYNOLDS, Negro Conscript.

To Col. J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Andrew Reynolds, Boston, Massachusetts:

SIR: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, and to say that the enrollment act provides that men may procure exemption from a particular draft on the payment of three hundred dollars. If drafted, and no such payment is made, and a substitute is not procured, they must serve their term of enlistment.

The Provost-Marshal-General cannot receive any different amount from that fixed by the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY STONE, A. A. G.

ONLY SON OF AGED PARENTS.

[Circular, No. [illegible]]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 27, 1863.

The following "Opinion," in relation to that part of section 2 of the Enrollment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published, and will *hereafter* govern:

"The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c., is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made, the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft,' but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty, by waiting until one is drafted and then electing to exempt him."

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

POSTAGE ON OFFICIAL LETTERS.

The following circular has been issued at the request of the Postmaster-General, "for the reason that most if not all the subordinates of the several Departments omit to comply with the law." "The law provides that letters not properly prepaid or certified, *if sent*, shall be charged double the prepaid rates."

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

SIR: The new postal law, which went into effect on the 1st of July inst., requires that "all correspondence addressed to any Executive Department, or any officer in it, must now be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] they could not be starved out. Their clothes, too, were good—at least not ragged; their countenances wore the absence of [illegible], and altogether they were a pretty good-looking set of fellows. We had seen their faces [illegible] radiance of the Union troops; [illegible] stuck out of them all over. As they trudged wearily along through the dust, [illegible] pity the fate which had led such stout men to take up arms against the freest Government on earth. While we would not [illegible] which their accursed crime has brought them, we could but ejaculate a prayer that the Father would interpose to crush the instigators and leaders of the rebellion, that these men and all others, of their rank, might be spared the punishment due all traitors.

Bringing up the rear of the procession was a fellow carrying a pretty heavy ball, with a chain attached to his ankle. He had been ugly, and was thus secured to insure his future good behavior, and as a warning to others who might feel disposed to follow his example.

The War in Mississippi.

MOVEMENTS OF BRAGG AND JOHNSTON—DESTITUTION.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 25.

After driving the army of Gen. JOHNSTON across the Pearl River at Jackson, our victorious troops are being gradually drawn in towards Vicksburgh. JOHNSTON in the meantime is said to be moving eastward to Selma, Ala., and it is likely he will there be joined by BRAGG. From this position they may, together, either defend Mobile or threaten ROSECRANS.

Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the rebels. The home of JEFF. DAVIS, the representative State of repudiation, secession and kindred institutions, is now at the mercy of that Federal Government which its citizens have so long despised.

I have just arrived from Jackson, and in riding through the country I have been profoundly impressed by its totally [illegible] appearance. It was no doubt short of supplies before the 1st of May last, and now that two great armies have marched and fought over it, it is in a state of positive suffering.

Near Edwards' Station I met two highly respectable butternuts, each driving a wretched mule, geared to a rickety cart.

"Where are you going?" I said.

"To Vicksburgh, to draw rations," was the reply.

"And where do you live?"

"At Bolton Station."

They were going thirty miles to partake of the generous bounty of the Government they have doubtless helped to overturn.

Eight miles from Vicksburgh I heard a young lady ask one of our general officers for a pass to go into the city to get some food from the Federal commissary. In the same breath she expressed the pleasant wish that every Yankee might be shot.

It struck me that Uncle Samuel was always a long-suffering, good-hearted, magnanimous old soul. Nothing could exceed his generosity in feeding these people who have been starved, not by Samuel, but by their own wicked leaders—and at the same time listening to the bitter and indecent taunts of these pensioners upon his bounty.

I should not be at all surprised by a Union movement in this State. The older and wiser of the community begin to feel that they have been sold by JEFF. DAVIS & Co. The most hot-headed rebels in the State have been driven out of it in the rebel army. It would not be at all strange, then, if the citizens who are suffering everything and gaining nothing by secession, should take means to restore the good old pleasant order of things. Indeed, there are already rumors of county conventions, in this part of the State, for this purpose.

Last Monday an important cavalry expedition returned to Jackson from a southward trip to Hazlehurst and Gallatin. The force consisted of detachments of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois, (now partly mounted,) the Sixth Missouri cavalry and the Second Illinois. At Hazlehurst they destroyed four locomotives and a large number of cars, a remnant of the wretched rolling stock of the Mississippi railroads. They report the country full of paroled prisoners from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, who are making their ways homeward for a holiday as fast as possible.

Petroleum.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.

From the London Grocer.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes:—"On Saturday week some highly interesting experiments were made, (notwithstanding the soaking rain that fell all the afternoon,) in the presence of Senator PETERSEN, the head of the police, and several directors of fire-insurance companies, merchants, and others interested in the operations, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative facility of ignition between crude and rectified petroleum and oil of turpentine. In the first instance an equal quantity (20 lbs.) of each of these three liquids was placed in metal basins on the banks of the river, and set on fire. The oil of turpentine ignited more easily than either the crude or refined petroleum, made a much blacker smoke and burned with a more intense flame; but the other appearances are very similar. The petroleum was then upset, and continued to burn on the wet grass, but was easily extinguished by a jet of water from one of the fire-engines in attendance, though the gas rising from the ground immediately re-ignited when again brought in contact with a flame.

In the next experiment, two circular, flat-bottomed tubs were filled respectively with crude and refined petroleum, launched on the canal, and then set on fire at some distance from each other. They were tipped over with a boat-hook to let the burning liquid escape into the water. They both continued to burn freely on the surface, the crude going out soonest, as it is said to be of greater specific gravity than water, and therefore sinks to the bottom, whilst the rectified, being lighter, floats on the top till consumed by the flame. In other respects the appearances were similar. Whenever a jet of water from the hose on shore was directed on to the burning petroleum, it only had the effect of making it alter its position, without extinguishing the flame.

The last experiments were made in a closed locality. For this purpose a wooden house had been constructed on the floor of a flat-bottomed barge, in which was placed a cask containing 200 pounds of rectified petroleum, the rest of the space being filled up with wooden shavings and saw-dust. When the shavings were set on fire, the petroleum ignited *without any explosion.* One of BUCHER's 'fire-extinguishing boxes' was then introduced through a trap-door, the latter being again immediately closed. The result was, as was generally expected, that the flame was completely choked or suffocated; though when the trap-door was opened and air admitted, the flames burst forth again, and burned with their previous intensity. It appears that the fire-extinguishing boxes of BUCHER may be applied with good effect for putting out the flames of petroleum if in a cellar or otherwise closed locality, but that if the fire has communicated itself to wood, peat, or other combustible articles, a jet of water from the fire engines must be used."

FROM PORT HUDSON.—A Port Hudson correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states, that on the 22d the Twelfth Connecticut and Thirteenth Maine left Donaldsonville for Brashear City via New-Orleans, where they were joined by the Ninth Connecticut. They go down the river, then up Berwick's Bay. Two graduates of Dartmouth College were found in Port Hudson—JOHN BUTLER, from Port Gibson, Mass., who graduated in 1859, and Lieut. BURGESS, from Kentucky, who was in the class of 1858, and being suspended for some misdemeanor, never returned. BUTLER was employed by Gen. GARDNER, the rebel commander, as an engineer, for which he had great capacity, and had sent to Richmond for a commission for him. Major HOYT, U. S. Paymaster, was at Port Hudson paying some of the nine months' regiments, previous to their departure north.

—One of Morgan's thieves, Lieut. Kirby, of the Tenth Kentucky, when captured by Major Raney, demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war, for he was an officer and a gentleman from Kentucky, and therefore entitled to respect, &c. Raney replied that he always treated a man as a gentleman until he found him to be otherwise, and always treated a man as honest until he found him to be a thief; and by way of illustrating his principle, he thrust his hand into Kirby's shirt bosom and drew out half a dozen pairs of ladies' kid gloves, some ribbon, ladies' silk hose, and some other articles of finery stolen from a store or a lady of means.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full suits of Mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in Dress Goods at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 4-4 Crape Maretz, so much inquired for, at 1s. per yard, worth 12s., positively closing at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 15 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Ladies at the seaside or in the country will please, when ordering Corsets or Skirts to be sent them, be careful in giving us

THEIR ADDRESS IN FULL.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE J. [illegible]

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. [illegible]

[illegible]

RENTALS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. 6% FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

So long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS [illegible] on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates: U. S. 6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for dollar at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

Office of North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the [illegible] day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Excelsior, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Girard Fire Insurance Co., No. 1 Pine-st.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, July 25, 1863.

[illegible] Erie Railway Company, No. 187 Wooster-st., New-York, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Transfer office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Chicago, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. [illegible], and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, July [illegible], 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 28, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 333 Canal-st.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—New-York, August 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Oriental Bank, New-York, Aug. 4, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 Gramercy Park, June [illegible], 1863.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.—No. 20 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES F. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.
CAMMANN & CO.
Aug. 1, 1863.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, [illegible] cents per 1,000, and labels [illegible] cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. [illegible] in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. [illegible] in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. [illegible] in block No. [illegible], also in the [illegible] Ward.

Also Ward Nos. [illegible] in block No. [illegible] in the [illegible] Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Aug. 8, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—MR. D. H. DE LAMOTTA IS FROM henceforth prohibited from using my name as Attorney in collections, or in any manner whatever, as I shall not be responsible. A. PURDIE, No. 42 Walker-st.
Dated Aug. 7, 1863.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the First Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$225.—HOLDER'S PIANOS.—$225.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 150 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let; rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos, and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $300 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $[illegible]. Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Mercer-st., opposite [illegible], N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HELP WANTED.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 22d sts., Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED.

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $30 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A DRY goods commission house wants a young man as assistant book-keeper; must have some experience. Address, with references, H., Box No. 2,[illegible] General Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN for a private family. None need apply who have not city reference. Apply before 10 A. M., at No. 27 West 14th-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. [illegible] lower Post-office, giving reference, name and address.

A BOY.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a flour and grain commission office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED COOK, AT Orange, N. J., and to do the washing for two persons; wages $10 per month; best references required. Apply at the office of JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 8 Beekman-st.

LAD WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE lad, in an importing house; one whose parents reside in the City; compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army cannon-collars, 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY, NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st.; works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, [illegible] machinery, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. [illegible]. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. C. ANTHON CILLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 257 [illegible]-st., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 8, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JAMES B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square,) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. [illegible]-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. Reference—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phila.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) F. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. H. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 37 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best appointed boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogue address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. Reference—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 59 West [illegible]-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys, at No. [illegible] W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior [illegible], will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidney E. Kane, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Reference: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. E. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $[illegible] per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st. and No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 9th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIXON.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September.
P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address N. T. S., Norwich, Conn.

A RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as resident teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 55 East 21st-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND [illegible]—No. [illegible] Beekman-st., over [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL.	From NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 1 o'clock P. M., punctually, [illegible] at [illegible] A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from [illegible] $[illegible]

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables [illegible] $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food [illegible] $50

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool the same as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool [illegible] $[illegible]

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,570	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,162	Breeling,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Millburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,878	Pearson,	[illegible]

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class	$80	Payable in Currency.
Second-class	50	
Third-class	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,500 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec for

SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible]

Rates of passage from New-York: Cabin, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible], payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PARKER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park-place. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 101 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Aug. 15
GLASGOW	Saturday	Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	[illegible] 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. Has splendid accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 166 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 23, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 23 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the Boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 33d-st.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will sell through tickets from New-York to Chicago at a reduction of $2 25, making the fare but $18 in first-class cars! Passengers by this line will save sixty miles distance and two hours time! For through tickets and further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at [illegible]

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and New-York at [illegible] P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., connecting at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:30 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., [illegible] P. M. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 6:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls 5 P. M., White Plains 6:10, 7, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 5 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:20 A. M. Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going South, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:20 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M., for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 5:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M. and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:27 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Hunter's Point and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:30 A. M., from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 3:15 A. M., 5 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:35 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M., for Hohokus 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Miller & Conger's Stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
[illegible] bales UPLAND COTTON,
[illegible] half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
22 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
8 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
42 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
[illegible] bales UPLAND COTTON,
5 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
13 half bbls. POTASH,
[illegible] bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
5 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 112 Wall-st., two days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
SLAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
975 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 112 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,

as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high-pressure, river boat of about 300 tons burden.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner GRESHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 25 bales, [illegible] bags and [illegible] half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Corner of G and 22d sts., Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Washington City, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c. &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

Navy Agency, New-York, Aug. 6, 1863.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING
THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 10, and
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,

under the direction of that popular and talented actor, C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,

with a company embracing excellent talent, including the principal members of the profession, including amongst others, Mr. [illegible], Mr. T. J. HERNDON, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., all of whom will appear in

THOMAS TAYLOR'S PLEASING COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½.
One Week More, and Only One, of
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 634 POUNDS!
and
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at 8½ o'clock.

THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING,
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.

Honora Fairfax, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful [illegible] Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dubarle, a young student [illegible] Mr. H. Watkins.

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION

has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the

COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. H. Woodruff names buckskin g. General McClellan, to wagon; Mr. McBride names s. m. Lady Sherman, in harness. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 1:45 and 2:30 o'clock P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train from Jamaica to East New-York will stop at the Course.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION
For the Benefit of the
SUNDAY SCHOOL
OF THE
CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1863.

The steamer GEN. WOOL will leave foot of Broome-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

The refreshment saloon to let. Inquire of T. C. LYON, No. 133 Chatham-st.

FISHING BANKS.—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—*Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday.* The well-known steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. There will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE.

This pleasant Summer resort—only 45 minutes by railroad from Jersey City—offers superior accommodations to parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York. This house has all the modern conveniences and fine grounds. Trains leave foot Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, 8:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 5:20.

C. STRINGER.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.

V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James'-park, West End.

CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence, who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.

This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.

The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates.

A NEW-YORKER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northeast corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 18 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x80 feet. Inquire at office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, a first-class well-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 33d and [illegible]th sts. Address No. 27 East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a furnished house, for a small family. Location from 8th to 40th sts., and 5th to 7th avs. Address WILLIAMS, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, suitable for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good surf and river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults $6; children and servants half price. Steamer Helen leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 9 o'clock. For information, call on J. B. WHITE, No. [illegible]-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, [illegible] Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, until Nov. 1, in a healthy location, not more than one hour's ride from New-York. Address, stating full particulars, M. F. R., Box No. 258 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to J. K. B. MOSES, No. 52 Bowery-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av. and not above 18th-st. Address E. S. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 1[illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Continued from First Page.

tune took an unfavorable turn to their interests, and so they lost. We might say—"Better luck next time," but we are not so sure of another similar effort being made. Perhaps it may, and perhaps it may not.

Blessed are they who have very little, for assuredly they can't lose much. In that category we are proud to class ourselves. We could not lose much and did not lose anything, not having any stock. Had we been bursting with money, we might, indeed, have burnt out on this transaction.

The reprobates of New-York will rejoice over the *Merrimac* and her cargo, and we hate that almost as much as we do her loss, although *that* is no small matter to our community. Such a ship and such a cargo would have been no small matter at any time. At this time it foots up largely. The news, which was received here on Saturday evening, of course created no small sensation.

NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

From some of our sick and wounded prisoners, who were sent out of Vicksburgh, we learn that a strong secession feeling prevails among the people of New-Orleans. The ladies were particularly active and fearless in their attentions to our sick prisoners, and in many houses the Confederate flag was waved by fair hands as the procession passed through the streets. Business is excessively dull, and not a pound of produce was to be found on the levee. The Federal authorities are in constant expectation of an outbreak among the people, and a stringent order has been issued forbidding all assemblages in the city, except for public worship, under a regular commissioned priest. No more than three persons are allowed to congregate together on the streets, and wherever more than that number are found they are to be arrested. No citizens or other persons, except the police and officers in the United States service, soldiers on duty with passes, are allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock P. M.

A MURDER.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* learns from a relative of the victim the following particulars of the "fiendish murder of an old lady near Canton, Miss., by the Yankees:"

"Mrs. M. R. Fort was a lady 65 years of age, of the highest respectability, and supposed to be worth some forty thousand dollars. She was visiting the house of a friend some six miles south of Canton, some two weeks ago, when some Yankee officers hearing of her wealth, and believing that she had gone to the country for the purpose of hiding money, went with a gang of negroes to the house at 2 A. M., took her out of bed, and whipped her until 6 o'clock—four hours—to make her tell where the money could be found. She had no money, and of course could not satisfy the savages. The wretched lady died under the torture of the lash."

SUBSTITUTES.

The following advertisements from a Richmond paper are suggestive:

SUBSTITUTE.—An employee for the last two years in the Confederate Government, aged 47 years, and a native of Canada, will go as a Substitute. Price $6,000, if he has choice of company. Can give satisfactory recommendations as regards character and disposition of the money. Address where an interview can be had, "W. B." Dispatch Office.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—$6,000 will be paid for a reliable man over 45 years of age. None but a citizen of the Confederate States need apply. Virginia preferred. Address "J. E." at J. H. BLAIR's shop, on Second-street, between Grace and Broad, to-day, or at the *Dispatch* Office.

INCREASING THE FORCE.

Gen. COOPER has taken the preliminary step to place in the field all the able bodied men now employed in the quartermaster and commissary departments. This will be found to be a reserve of vast strength, that can be at once made available.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an establishment in Atlanta, Georgia, which turns out one thousand artificial teeth per week. All the material employed, such as metal, talc, kaolen, felspar, with the exception of platina, are produced in the Confederacy.

The Columbus *Times* says that the new Confederate gunboat now in process of erecting at —— will soon be ready for launching. She is pronounced by competent naval authorities to be a beautiful craft.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, arrived from City Point last evening, with upward of two hundred prisoners of war, in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

The Richmond *Examiner*, Aug. 6, says:

"Information from Gen. LEE's army of very little importance beyond general movements rendered necessary by those of MEADE's army.

The enemy in some force reoccupy Stafford Hights.

On Tuesday last two monitors and three gunboats appeared in James River and advanced as far up as Sandy Point, where they anchored and drew shells shoreward. Yesterday, one monitor and two gunboats started up and halting within sixteen miles of Drewry's Bluff, commenced a vigorous shelling of the woods right and left. The firing was heard on the outskirts of the city. The object of the expedition appeared to be one of observation of the depths of water and to ascertain the location of the torpedoes.

There is no doubt but Gen. GRANT, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburgh, reinforced Gen. MEADE to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 troops. The troops were sent on board transports at Vicksburgh two days after its fall, and arrived in the Chesapeake about a fortnight since. The Fifth United States artillery, Batteries E and H, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts infantry, accompanied the reinforcing column, under the command of Gens. [illegible] and KELLY.

A flag-of-truce boat reached City Point from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, bringing up 300 paroled Confederate privates. Hereafter the number sent off by our Commissioner will be made to compare, as minutely as possible, with the number and condition of those received.

J. W. Gordon, a citizen, was sent to Castle Thunder yesterday upon some charge not divulged. The papers in the case remained with Gen. WINDER.

WM. MULLER, a citizen, committed on the same charge, died yesterday.

Substitutes are beginning to command a good price. This morning a man in Richmond offered $5,000, and another offers $4,500, for a man to take his place in an artillery company. This substitute system ought to be stopped, as it has already done much mischief in our army. At the Adjutant-General's office have been received 60,000 substitutes in place of an equal number of ablebodied men, capable of bearing arms. Had these 60,000 men been with Gen. LEE at Gettysburgh, we should have had a treaty of peace in progress before this."

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER returned at an early hour this morning from a reconnoissance up the James River, which has occupied the General's time for the last two days. He was accompanied by the turreted gunboat *Sagamore*, also gunboats *Cohasset* and *Com. Barney*. Capt. Cox, of the *Cohasset*, was killed while at the wheel.

The *Com. Barney*, when at a place called Dutch Gap, several miles above City Point, exploded a torpedo, by which two of her sailors were drowned. The information obtained by Gen. FOSTER from this expedition is of great value.

Arrival of the Richmond.

The United States steam frigate *Richmond*, Capt. THORNTON A. JENKINS, arrived yesterday morning from Port Hudson, which place she left on July 25, and the Southwest Pass on the 31st. All on board are well. She brings the following passengers: Surgeon A. A. Henderson, Chaplain David H. Jenkin, Acting Master Robert T. Wyatt. Annexed is a list of her officers: Captain, Thornton A. Jenkins; Lieutenant Commander, Edward Terry; Lieutenant, Winfield S. Schley; Acting Masters, Chas. Gibbs, C. Webster Wilson, R. P. Swann; Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Assistant Surgeon, John D. Murphey; Paymaster, Edwin Stewart; Captain's Clerk, Thornton A. Jenkins, Jr.; Purser's Clerk, Wm. J. Gregory; Surgeon's Steward, Wm. T. Cross; Chief Engineer, John W. Moore; First Assistant Engineer, G. B. N. Tower; Acting First Assistant Engineer, A. Auchinlick; Third Assistant Engineers, John D. Ford, Robert Wier, Wm. H. Crawford, James W. Patterson, Chas. W. C. Senter; Captain of Marines, Alan Ramsay; Ensign, Benj. F. Haskins; Master's Mates, Wm. B. Cox, James West, Edmund L. Bourne, Theodore J. Werner; Boatswain, Isaac T. Choate; Gunner, James Thayer; Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry T. Stocker.

The Santa Fe Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, August 7.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

A large number of Indians were seen on the route, but they did not molest the coach.

A large lot of mules were stolen from Fort Craig by Indians, but they were recovered after a sharp fight in which quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* learns by the Southern mail that the French have abandoned the City of Mexico.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Counterfeit "tens," on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, are in circulation. They are well executed. The Bank has issued none of this denomination for two years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Ships Talisman and Conrad Destroyed by the Alabama.

The War Panic Subsided in Paris.

Hopes of a Settlement of the Polish Question by Diplomacy.

The Rebel Loan Down, and American Stocks Up.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 7.

Steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 30th, via Greencastle 31st, passed Cape Race at 3 P. M.

Steamships *Kangaroo* and *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th.

The London *Globe* contends that the rebels are not conquered, and LEE is as safe as ever at Culpepper.

It was believed in Frankfort that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy. The war panic had subsided in Paris.

La France says the news from St. Petersburgh indicates a conciliatory disposition.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will soon meet at Gunzleits.

The London money market was easier. Funds firm.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York, have been destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*.

The rebel loan fell 2 per cent. on the 29th.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed one R. DAWKINS as rebel agent at Cork.

Steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 40,000 bales. American has advanced ½d. on the week, and other descriptions ¼d.@½d.

BREADSTUFFS dull and downward. Corn has declined.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols, 93@93¼.

American Stocks buoyant. Illinois Central, 21@21 discount; Erie Railroad, 70@71.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

COLORED LABORERS AND COMMISSIONS IN COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

The following order, in regard to colored laborers and commissions in colored organizations, has been issued by Gen. ROSECRANS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—To avoid misapprehensions and correct certain evils now existing, in regard to colored persons coming within the lines of the army, it is hereby ordered:

First—That all officers commanding troops in the field will conscript and employ such able-bodied negroes as are allowed by law for teamsters, cooks, laundresses, Quartermasters' laborers and servants to officers who, by law, are permitted to employ soldiers, taking the servants of loyal people only in cases of necessity, and always leaving such as may be absolutely requisite for the care of the families. Every cook or teamster shall be properly enrolled and mustered into service according to law without delay. Every other employe or servant must be enrolled by the Quartermaster of the command in which he is employed.

Officers entitled to have a soldier for a servant will be permitted to employ servants from such enrolled persons, for whom they will furnish requisitions approved by the superior officer of the command. The Quartermaster will thereupon enter the name of the officer on the rolls opposite the name of the servant, and will give the servant a certificate of his assignment, giving the name of his officer, which certificate the servant must be directed to preserve and have renewed if worn out or lost. No changes of servants will be permitted without notifying the Quartermaster, that he may issue certificates and note the change on his rolls.

The officers having such servants will drop the charge for servants from his pay accounts as in case of having soldiers for servants, and the servants will be paid by the Quartermaster, as other employes. For all negroes employed, in pursuance of this order, the officer conscripting or employing shall, on application, furnish the owner or claimant a descriptive roll certifying that the person described is employed in the service of the United States, and in what manner. Duplicate descriptive rolls of all negroes in camps, and at the posts in this department, will be made without delay.

Second—To prevent vagrancy, demoralization, immoralities and expense to the Government, all officers are forbidden to admit within their lines and harbor runaway negroes, unless their services are needed, or in cases where humanity demands it. In these cases, lists of the persons admitted and the reasons for their admittance will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department without delay.

Third—To insure protection and prompt payment to colored persons employed in the engineer department, or as laborers, they will be organized and mustered into service by detachments or companies of infantry, and then assigned to duty. Applicants for commissions in these organizations will be examined, and if qualified, appointed and commissioned pursuant to instructions from the War Department.

Fourth—In the absence of civil law, commanders of troops will exert their authority to prevent injustice and disorders, whether coming from masters or their servants; requiring each to perform their legal duties, wherever intervention is practicable, and demanded by justice and humanity. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

THE REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Richmond, Kentucky, who was taken prisoner by the rebel SCOTT in his late capture of that place. He complains bitterly of the inhuman treatment which the Federal prisoners received at the hands of the scoundrel SCOTT after their capture by him. In the cavalry charge led by SCOTT in person against our forces, Orderly-Sergt. MCCONNELL, Co. F, Tenth Kentucky, was killed.

As soon as he fell from his horse to the ground the villainous thieves crowded around his dead body and took from it his watch, money, coat, hat, pants, and equipments, &c., saying that he was the "first —— Yankee they had killed." The rebels captured in all about 60 prisoners, and took them to the Court-house in Richmond, where they abused them in the most revolting manner. Some were knocked down with clubbed guns for all sorts of imaginary offences, or for no excuse at all.

Others were cruelly, inhumanly cut across their heads and shoulders with unsheathed swords. Our correspondent says he observed all this with his own eyes. The prisoners were placed under guard of a portion of ASHBY's Second Tennessee cavalry. One of the rebels, specially appointed for the purpose, whose name is SIMMONS, went to each prisoner and compelled him to give up his pocket-book, and then searched to see if he had not concealed something from their rebel eyes.

They took from five cents up to seventy dollars from the captives—whatever amount of money they found on their persons. After having taken all of the money in the possession of the Federal soldiers, they robbed them of boots, coats, hats and blankets, or whatever else pleased their fancy, after which our unlucky boys were paroled and permitted to return to Lexington, where they arrived after much marching and countermarching, trials and tribulations.

In some instances, doubtless, the stories of the bad treatment which the prisoners have received while in the clutches of the rebels, are greatly exaggerated, but we know of cases more atrocious than those given by our correspondent, and at which the dark eyes of barbarity, crime, bloodshed and murder would stand back aghast.

THE WAR IN WEST TENNESSEE.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

THE SITUATION IN WEST TENNESSEE.

It appears from the best authorities obtainable that the renowned GIDEON J. PILLOW, General, &c., is assigned to the command of rebel forces in West Tennessee. In addition to the forces with which he has been frightening the good folks in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ky., he is now reinforced with the whole of RODDY's command, which has been in the Tuscumbia Valley. There are several objects in view in giving such particular attention to this portion of the State. It is comparatively denuded of Union troops, and can, therefore, be occupied with impunity—a potent reason with the Confederate worthy who is in command. In the second place, it is about the best place that can be found for the exercise of the very lenient and constitutional conscription law of the Confederacy. The farms and villages of West Tennessee have not been subject to rebel rule so much since the first enforcement of the law as to become depleted thereby, and the hungry Generals look anxiously thitherward for the means of recruiting their skeleton ranks. But above all, it is desired to go through the forms of holding a Confederate election for the sake of the name of being duly represented in the Confederate Congress. I have the word of the Governor of the State for it, that this is the reason why RODDY was sent into West Tennessee.

Think of the ridiculousness of such a farce as this election will be, if held at all. A would-be Governor, from an obscure corner of his State, succeeds in getting a force ordered into the only portion of the State where it is possible for rebels to stay a day, for the acknowledged purpose of holding an election.

But even the indefatigable ISHAM G. HARRIS is liable to the common accidents of war, as the following letter, now before me, will show, when its history is told. It is briefly this: Gov. HARRIS, imbued with a zeal for holding an election in West Tennessee, and having obtained a military force for that purpose, selected two agents to accompany the troops and to do up the political part of the election farce. These men were Col. CAMPBELL and Capt. CLARK. The former was provided with this letter as his credentials, and was ordered to report to Gen. PILLOW. By a mere chance, Col. CAMPBELL and Capt. CLARK mistook Corinth, Miss., for Columbus, Ky., and discovered themselves reporting to Gen. DODGE instead of to Gen. PILLOW. Gen. DODGE was doubtless highly edified by the very frank and lucid explanations of the fostering Governor, as contained in the credentials of Col. CAMPBELL, but not seeing the necessity for the kind of service in West Tennessee whereto Col. CAMPBELL was sent, the General simply relieved him and his associate, Capt. CLARK, from duty, and assigned them to quarters in the Corinth stockade.

But here is the

LETTER FROM GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17, 1863.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow:

DEAR SIR: Gen. BRAGG agreed this morning to send RODDY's command to West Tennessee, leaving his present Headquarters on the 25th inst., so as to reach West Tennessee before the election day.

I wish to send Col. CAMPBELL and Capt. CLARK with RODDY, to West Tennessee to superintend the election matter. They are ordered to report to you. I doubt not they can do much in the way of recruiting there, and at the same time render important service in securing the holding of elections. I, therefore, suggest that you assume the authority to clothe CAMPBELL with full power to recruit according to your plan. He can render the State important service by securing elections, and I have no doubt raise a command. I confidently rely on his being sent, and, therefore, give him full instructions with regard to the elections.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

HOW THE SOLDIERS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

A BALL IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes from "University of the South," on the Cumberland Mountains, July 27:

During the past week the Third brigade of SHERIDAN's division received four months' pay for the months of March, April, May and June. I learn that the Fifty-first Illinois regiment, numbering about 350 men, has sent home of their four months' pay between $12,000 and $13,000. This, I believe, is as well as the majority of the regiments do. If there is any regiment of like number that has done better I have yet to learn of it.

The evening after "pay-day" there was to be a dance in the cove or valley, three miles distant from camp. Now, some of the soldiers were very anxious to attend the dance, but knew that a pass would not be granted for that purpose, so they "run the guard" and were off for a good time with the ladies of the valley. In the meantime the officers, hearing of what was going on, detailed a guard of 35 men to capture all soldiers found outside the lines without permission. Proceeding down the mountain, they entered the cove and soon arrived at the house of revelry, which they surrounded. When the soldiers discovered that the "provost" was upon them, they dashed from the house and attempted to get into the woods, which were close at hand. The ladies shrieked and the guards cried "Halt! halt!" to the fugitives, while some entered the house. For a few moments great confusion prevailed, but quiet being restored, and the prisoners being drawn up in line, it was discovered that there were in all seventeen, about half of whom were non-commissioned officers. As the ascent of the mountain is difficult even in day-time, and the night was dark, the prisoners were paroled till morning, and the dance proceeded. The ball-room was about twenty feet square, and contained four large bedsteads, which served as chairs and sofas to the guests. The ladies were eight in number, only four of whom, however, could dance. Two of the four dancers were *barefooted* and wore short dresses; the other two chewed tobacco and smoked, and wore no crinoline. As the ladies were so scarce, the boys kindly volunteered to *act as ladies*, and perform their part at the evening's entertainment. Along in the small hours of the morning the party broke up, and the soldiers stretched themselves out on the floor and on the grass to wait for daylight. At early dawn of the following morning the guard set out for camp, where they arrived in due time, and delivered up their prisoners to the "Provost guard." The revelers paid pretty dearly for their fun, for they were each, I understand, fined a month's pay and ten days extra duty about camp.

No sooner was our late pay over than a couple of well-dressed individuals were discovered in camp, endeavoring to operate with the old game of the "patent ball and safe." The fact coming to the ears of the officers, they were ordered to leave camp.

REFUGEES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

A FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

This morning between 200 and 300 refugees from Eastern Tennessee arrived here. They were in charge of Col. LANE, a Tennessean. They have been wandering through the mountains over two weeks. A force of rebel cavalry, numbering 400 strong, attacked them in Powell's Valley, near the Cumberland Mountains. A number of the refugees had arms, and with these, they rushed upon them with a wild war-whoop, and actually cut their way through the enemy, who retreated precipitately. By the vigorous defence and determination evinced by the refugees, the rebels were, no doubt, deceived as to their strength and number of arms.

The rebel cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing about sixty-five or seventy, many of the Tennesseans being so completely worn out by privation and hunger, that they gave out and fell into the enemy's hands.

Yesterday 181 refugee Tennesseans arrived here, and another large company are expected here to-day or to-morrow. Those who arrived this morning are pitiful-looking objects, being ragged, dirty, shoeless and hatless. Among them were old gray-headed men and many young boys, who had fled from their homes to escape the conscription emissaries of the bogus Confederacy.

They report Eastern Tennessee as nearly barren of rebel troops, except the prowling guerrilla parties that continually infest the inhabitants.

Nothing more has been learned regarding FORREST, who is at Granville accumulating conscripts.

It is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that there are no rebel troops this side of the Cumberland.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The United States steam-transport *Continental*, C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander, 5 days and 19 hours from New-Orleans, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Brig.-Gen. Grover and Staff, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Heintzelman, Lieut.-Col. Stedman and Secretary, of Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Major F. G. Stiles, Capt. J. M. Sanger, Lieut. H. A. Harding, Adjt. C. A. Davis, Quartermaster C. B. Burrell, C. T. Hogsden, Capt. O. W. Leonard, Lieut. J. B. White, Lieut. J. Sanderson, Capt. H. S. Coburn, Lieut. M. Burrell, Lieut. J. P. Burrell, Capt. J. Coggswell, Lieut. T. M. Duncan, Lieut. L. A. Powers, Capt. D. W. Bailey, Lieut. C. C. Phillips, R. A. Newert, Capt. J. B. Cook, Lieut. B. C. Tinkham, Lieut. J. C. Clifford, Capt. J. W. Emerson, Lieut. T. A. Ford, Lieut. G. G. Nichols, Lieut. A. E. Proctor, C. B. Bassom, T. S. Courtney, S. A. Waterman, W. H. Hunt, L. W. Goodrich, W. E. Jones, Lieut. Butterfield, Lieut. Landers, Adjt. Kimball, Chas. B. Fisher, Capt. Duryea and lady, E. H. Rust, C. G. Baxter, Col. Paine, Capt. J. F. Godfrey, Capt. W. W. Miner, J. H. Wescott, S. W. Macpherson, N. Dogely, L. R. Hammersley, M. Chadwick, Lieut. A. Annan, E. C. Williams, W. F. Geisse, L. F. Peck, Frank S. Leach, and 850 privates of Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Sunday, Aug. 2, 25 miles S. E. by E. from Southwest Pass, exchanged signals with steamship *Locust Point*, bound to New-Orleans. Aug. 7, 10 A. M., off Capes Virginia, passed United States steam-sloop *Richmond*, from New-Orleans for New-York.

The *Continental* brought no news.

Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Glasgow*, for New-York, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening. Her news is anticipated by the *Hibernian*.

Return Home of New-Hampshire Regiments.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Great preparations are making in Concord, N. H., to give the Fifth and Tenth New-Hampshire regiments a grand reception and "welcome home" on Tuesday.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Surrender of Port Hudson—The Battle near Donaldsonville—Our Losses.

The following private letter from an officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers will be read with interest, particularly because it gives fuller details than we have before received of the disaster near Donaldsonville, several weeks ago:

BATON ROUGE, Monday, July 27, 1863.

At the date of my last letter, I believe we were outside of the now dead lion of the South—the works at Port Hudson. On the morning of its surrender, to the lively and somewhat creaky music of the Thirteenth Connecticut, our forces—only 5,400 fit for duty—marched in through the sally-port on the Jackson Road, and formed in line of battle opposite the already-formed line of the rebels. We were put in order—infantry, cavalry and artillery opposite each other—and at a given signal the formal surrender and possession of the place was very gracefully tendered us. General officers were allowed to retain their swords, and conversation and exchange of the "inside" and "outside" news were soon commenced. Several rebel officers gave their word that mule meat had been eaten by officers and men for several days. They stated that its taste was very like veal, and not worse than tough beef. As to whisky, and particularly the use of it by Gen. GARDNER too freely, they said there had been none there, until Gen. BANKS sent in the dinner to the officers after the notification of surrender, and Gen. G. had fared exactly like the men. As to the rumors of disaffection we daily and hourly received while in course of siege, they were false; the men were all willing to hold out as long as Gen. GARDNER was. The last of these stories I don't believe, as I saw too frequent desertions myself to indicate anything but jollity inside; but, as to the first, if Gen. G. don't like his toddy, why he ought to sue his physiognomy for libel. After a very hurried look at the works, too superficial to warrant any description of them, save that they present evidence of great engineering ability, we (that is, AUGUR's and GROVER's divisions) were passed on to the river. A rumor had reached us of rebel batteries being in course of erection at Donaldsonville, and we knew something had occurred, from the non-arrival of boats up the river. Before leaving we had time to notice many ingenious contrivances the rebels had used to cover themselves from our fire. Their loss they stated was in consequence very small, only some 400 in all. It appears that the ravines I mentioned in my former letter extend quite to the river, and had been admirably turned to advantage in the formation of tunnels and rat-holes, to run into whenever a discharge of our guns was observed. This accounts for their entire cessation of fire sometimes when we were firing hottest. Their silence after some of our heavy bombardments was like that of rats in an old building, after the savage onset of a bull-terrier, and we often wondered whether they had not some Aladdin carpet to get away with at times so quickly. Our artillery was fairly wonderful in the estimation of the rebels, and they said it was nothing for us to dismount a gun for them in a few shots. One of their largest pieces had received a solid shot square down its muzzle, and the next shot had broken off the mouth of the piece! This is a fact, as many can testify. Very few of their guns had escaped without damage. All of this time, you are to imagine, the troops have been embarking, and after all were "aboard" we steamed down the now free River of the West, proudly bearing his liberators on his bosom, and the next morning reached Donaldsonville. True enough, there had been a rebel battery erected, but the gunboats had speedily caused the withdrawal of its guns to a safe distance from the river. The day was hot, and, after advancing some three miles back in the country, we halted and prepared for dinner, and very soon the adjacent hen-roosts and melon patches suffered severely. Just as we were absorbed in a "gipsy-stew," our pickets came rushing in. "The rebels were coming," they said, a fact soon verified by a shower of shot and bullets. A severe fight ensued, and soon the rebels, being in overpowering force, we think about 10,000, forced us back. One regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, lost heavily. We had but about 280 engaged, and had killed and wounded 59. The whole loss to our side was 450 killed and wounded, and the loss of two 12-pounder guns. Through the untimely retreat of Col. MORGAN's brigade, forming the extension of our left flank on the opposite side of the bayou, (Lafourche,) we were exposed to a fire on that flank, and also to a front and side fire, by which we were forced to retreat back to where Col. MORGAN's brigade reformed, and from whence we retired in good order to within range of the gunboats, whither the rebels declined following. Next day we advanced to the place where the attack had been made, but found no signs of our foes. Since then we have been occasionally warned of their proximity, by the killing of one of our pickets, but have had no further visits in force. It is reported the force which attacked us was from Texas, and this is generally credited.

We lost many officers on our side, and in our regiment experience a painful affliction in the death of Lieut. DE VAN POSTLEY, one of our youngest officers—a member of the "Old Seventh," with many of us, and a noble specimen of the class and character of young men whom the venerable Seventh has given to the war—too many of whom, alas, now sleep in a soldier's grave. His body was recovered, after having been stripped, even to his boots, by the rebels. As a set-off to this loss of a worthy officer, we had the satisfaction of taking off the field two pieces of artillery, belonging to a Maine battery, which had been abandoned by the men and nearly all of the officers.

After the fight was over, we presented them to their owners. While our men were getting them away, Capt. TUTTLE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, who was assisting, was shot dead. The fire of the rebels was directed almost entirely at this time on the guns. So furious were they at the sight of the rescue of the pieces from their clutches, and so hot was the fire, that sixteen men belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York (and some to the Thirtieth Massachusetts) were left dead by the side of the two guns which we were forced to leave. In the General's report of the engagement, credit is given to those officers who particularly distinguished themselves, and a great many of your New-York City readers will be glad to know that Maj. KEATING, who commands the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, was among these. A few days afterward, some 150 prisoners taken from us were conveyed by the rebels to a point thirty miles below on the river, and there paroled and left, in violation of the custom of delivering prisoners under flag-of-truce. Our poor boys say that the rebel privates were given liberty to rob and plunder them, despite our friendly treatment of the prisoners we took at Port Hudson and other places. At all events, our men bore evidence of their rough treatment.

Everything looks peacefully down here since Port Hudson fell. Many deserters from the rebel regiments organized in Louisiana have returned to their homes in Baton Rouge, and all agree in saying that now the last stronghold in their State is taken, no one in the rebel army belonging to Louisiana will remain in the service. Indeed, some give assurance that one entire regiment disbanded the instant the news was heard of Port Hudson's surrender. Travel is uninterrupted on the river. Boats are daily arriving from Cairo and other points above, and soon we expect to have nothing more serious than garrison duty on our hands.

In our penitentiary here six companies of the Fourth Massachusetts are in bodily confinement, officers and all, for refusing to do duty after their time expired. Gen. GROVER ordered them to be confined, after tearing the shoulder-straps from the officers' uniforms. I doubtless have bored you with this long ramble, but the novelty of anything but a "hard-tack" box for an *escritoire*, and an uneven stump for an easy chair, with the musical accompaniment of musquitoes and gnats, occasionally varied with the humorous whiz of a shot or shell, has tempted me to unwonted palaver.

Yours, truly, J. R. H.

The Capture of Brashear City by the Rebels—The Ironsides Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As various statements have reached home concerning the capture of Brashear City and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York State Volunteers, known as the "Ironsides," and as it is desirable that our friends should learn the truth, I will endeavor to give you a sketch of the whole affair.

Our regiment encamped at Brashear City on the 1st of June; two companies (A and F) were sent to Fort Buchanan, at the head of Berwick Bay, about two miles from the town; another (I) was sent down to Fort Chene, at the mouth of Bayou Chene, a small bayou running into the Atchafalaya River, about twelve miles below Brashear; Company K was left at Terre Bonne in charge of the stockade, and a portion of Company D remained at Thibodeaux, under command of the Captain, on provost duty. Hence it will be seen that we had at headquarters but five full companies and a portion of a sixth. While we remained at Brashear we made frequent scouts across Berwick Bay and up the Teche, but without seeing any considerable force of the enemy. As a result of this arduous duty, many of the officers and men fell sick, so that not more than one half of the force were actually on duty. Rumors of the approach of the enemy, under Gens. MOUTON and DICK TAYLOR, were frequent, but no definite information being given, they were not credited.

On the morning of June 20, an attack being apprehended at La Fourche, all the available force not sick or on duty left Brashear City for that place. Our battalion numbered 120 men and eight officers, under command of Maj. MORGANS; the Twenty-third Connecticut took some 80 men, under the Major, and a company of about 40 men of the Forty-second Massachusetts. When we reached La Fourche, we found about one hundred men of the Twenty-third Connecticut stationed there. Hearing nothing of the enemy, we were about to return to Brashear in the afternoon, when a courier dashed in, reporting their approach.

They captured Thibodeaux and a portion of our force there, which only numbered about 100 in all—mostly convalescents. The remainder came safely to La Fourche Crossing, closely pursued by the enemy, who were mounted. Our artillery opened upon them, and drove them off, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. An extra train was then sent to Terre Bonne for Company K of our regiment. Just before it reached there, some fifty of the enemy approached under a flag of truce. Lieut. LYONS went out to meet them. During his parley the train arrived, and the Company embarked, seeing which the enemy made the Lieutenant prisoner, and charged on the train, which moved off, and reached La Fourche in safety. This made an accession of twenty-five men to our force. No further demonstrations were made that night. We remained under arms. The rebels were reported as numbering 3,000 men. The next morning we received reinforcements of two companies of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts. We were under arms all day. At 10 o'clock it commenced raining and continued all that day and night. Our scouts reported the enemy's approach late in the afternoon. The attack was made about 6½ o'clock, just before dark, the enemy advancing through the woods on our front and endeavoring to turn our right flank. Our line of battle was formed with the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York on the right, supporting one 12-pounder field piece, one company of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut and Twenty-sixth Massachusetts in centre, and Twenty-third Connecticut on the left, at each of which points a piece was planted. The balance of the artillery, 2 pieces, were posted on the railroad bridge—the Forty-second Massachusetts in reserve. As regards the action itself, I can only speak from personal knowledge of that portion in which the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment was engaged, and the right flank, which was held by a company of the Twenty-third Connecticut. The heaviest fire was on the right, where we were engaged. We drew their first and second fires, and then fired from rank at close range, the enemy being not more than three rods distant. This fire proved very destructive and broke them, but rallying, they renewed the fire, but our rapid volleys proved too much for them, and they fled.

The action lasted about an hour; the force engaged on our side did not exceed 225 men, that of the enemy was 500 infantry, with 200 cavalry in reserve who did not take an active part. The enemy's loss was, to our certain knowledge, 53 killed and 70 wounded, including Col. DIXON and Lieut.-Col. WALKER, of the Second Texas Mounted Rifles, who were both badly wounded. We have reason to believe that a much larger number of the enemy were wounded than they acknowledged at the time. Our loss was 7 killed and 32 wounded, including two killed and 15 wounded from the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth. Our force being worn out with exhaustion and fatigue, and uncertain as to the number of the enemy, did not attempt to pursue them. A word or two concerning the conduct of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, while under fire: Although it was the first time they had been in action, not a man flinched, but all stood like veterans. Our Major, MORGAN MORGANS, Jr., distinguished himself by his gallantry and bravery. This was his first fight, yet his orders were delivered as coolly as if drilling the battalion; receiving no orders, he fought as long as there was a rebel to be shot at.

On Monday reinforcements arrived, under Col. CAHILL, consisting of the Ninth Connecticut and the Fifteenth Maine. On Tuesday the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York and the Fifteenth Maine, with a section of artillery and a company of cavalry, advanced to Thibodeaux, and found the enemy had left the night previous for Brashear City. Our battalion remained at Thibodeaux till Wednesday, when, receiving intelligence of the approach of a large body of the enemy, we fell back to La Fourche, from whence the entire force fell back to Boutte Station. Our battalion was sent to New-Orleans, where we first heard of the capture of Brashear.

On the arrival of the men who had been paroled we learned the full particulars. It seems that Lieut.-Col. DUGANNE left Brashear with all the force, infantry and artillery, he could get together, on Sunday, June 21st, and came down to Bayou Bœuf Station with about 300 men. The enemy made some offensive demonstrations to attract attention, meanwhile crossing a portion of their force in sugar coolers and piroques, at the head of Bayou Bœuf, whence they went up to Brashear City. At four o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 23, the enemy opened upon Brashear from across the bay with a battery of ten or twelve pieces; heavy firing was continued for several hours, attracting the attention of the few men there, who were, with few exceptions, sick and convalescents, when suddenly the Confederate yell was heard in the rear, and a force of about three hundred was discovered close at hand. There being no leader, the men fought in little squads for a short time, but were overpowered by numbers. Our gallant Colonel, CHARLES C. NOTT, who had been sick for nearly three months, mounted his horse to endeavor to rally the men, but fell twice. A colored company of the Second regiment ULLMAN's brigade made a good stand, but were cut to pieces, and, I understand, all killed—the last seen of them, their Commander stood with a few men about him, fighting desperately. The Provost-Guard, some 15 men under Lieut. L. W. STEVENSON, also did well; the Lieutenant and three of the men were wounded. It is currently reported that the commanding officer of the post, Major ANTHONY, of the Second Rhode Island cavalry, did nothing to rally the men or to defend the place in the least.

After the surrender, the enemy sent a portion of their force to attack Bayou Bœuf in the rear, and on Wednesday morning, Lieut.-Col. DUGANNE, finding himself completely surrounded, and believing resistance to be useless, surrendered. Unfortunately, in the haste of leaving Brashear on Saturday, the regimental colors were not taken, and were consequently captured by the enemy.

The only officers of the regiment not captured were Maj. M. Morgans, Jr., Capts. Homer, Terry, Barbor and Johnson, Adjt. Edsall, Lieuts. Irving, Landers, Kehr, Goodsell, West, Stephenson and Weed. These were all with the battalion at La Fourche, with the exception of Capt. JOHNSON, who was sick in New-Orleans.

The paroled prisoners report that the officers and men were treated with great kindness by the Texans who would share their rations with them, but that while they were guarded by the Louisiana troops their treatment was severe. T.

Railroad Complaints.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday evening I chanced to be a passenger on the New-Haven Railroad, on the 7:20 train from New-Rochelle to New-York. The train reached there having only three passenger cars, and these so crowded that not a seat was to be found, so that when about thirty more passengers came aboard, every one—ladies and gentlemen—was obliged to stand up for nearly an hour in a hot, suffocating car. Not a little ill-feeling was manifested by a great many, among whom was the subscriber; and when the conductor came through, I, for one, refused to give up my ticket until I had been furnished with what I think it entitled me to—a seat. Whereupon I was very coolly told by him that I should be put off the train, the reflection of which was not so very pleasant on a hot Summer's night. Upon further deliberation and continued demands for my ticket by the conductor, which I was determined he should not have until my rights had been granted me, he told me if I would give it up he would find me a seat in the *baggage car*, where passengers are forbid entering by the laws of the company. This kindness of his I refused, of course, upon principle, and finding that all his efforts to obtain what he wanted were futile, after hurling at me his insulting threats, he left, bearing with him a far different expression of countenance from what he had when entering the car.

Now, Sir, are not railroad companies, as *public carriers*, obliged by law to provide for the comfort of the traveling public? and when a person buys a ticket, does not that ticket entitle him to a *seat*? Did not, too, the conductor's offering me a seat in the baggage car, imply that I was entitled to what I demanded? Yours, &c., ALPHA.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Confinement of John Morgan's Officers, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

One hundred and twenty-three of JOHN MORGAN's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburgh, to be confined in the Penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

A Hoax.

NO RIOT AT SUGAR GROVE, PENN.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The report of a riot at Sugar Grove, Penn., is a hoax. There is no truth in it whatever. The draft has not commenced in Warren County.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Returns from thirty-eight counties in Kentucky show BRAMLETTE's majority to be 20,[illegible].

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—a material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 8—In steamship *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. T. C. Banks and 2 daughters, Mrs. and Miss Buckley, Mrs. L. Arnold and 2 daughters, Richard Bird, Rev. John B. McDonald, G. Barley, J. B. Linton, W. J. Wells, W. Brooks, Mr. [illegible], wife and 3 children; Rev. B. Sidwell Turner, A. Gray, John Ryan, Robert F. Cashel, P. Gray, Austin [illegible], John Brinsdon, Mme. St. Romanes, M. Goldsmid, J. Arnold and son, Mr. Sigirst, Mrs. Brown, Rev. J. Eslich, M. H. Ince and son, John McAuliff and friend, Capt. J. W. Russell, A. Morrell, Marcus H. Berry and son, Mr. Dietsch, wife and 3 children, John Curbley, R. E. McLean, Capt. Singleton, Wm. H. Hendere, Augustin Reyes and Augustin W. Reyes, John Atkins, Bernardo Maristanez, T. C. Christiolin and wife, Mr. Pepin, J. J. Cap De Nielle, Urbani Otarez, G. H. Darcey, W. S. Thompson, S. Smedley, Mrs. A. Bell and daughter, John McDonnel, Vicante Yaracoya, Miss Tharpsen, Alfred Tharpe, Mrs. Coffey, Madaline Arrett, B. E. Bruce and son, I. Brumycke, with others in the steerage.

AUG. 8—In steamship *Celia*, for London and Queenstown—Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, Misses Elizabeth and Anna Stewart, Theo. Wohlbrook, Richard Forester, Don Fernando de j Pagan, Jno. B. Murison, lady and children, Capt. Sarman, William Matthews, Miss Sarah Matthews, James E. Campbell, Mrs. Furness, Mons. Paul Bossange, A. Wilson Fauld, Mrs. Mullins, Dr. A. de Roaldes, Edward S. Sandell, Mons. Norial, Jules Holstein, Robt. R. Belsham, Henry Lambert, Mrs. Sarah Hayes, Z. Rogers and son, Wm. Hazlewood and lady, W. McLay and lady, Misses Ann E. and Elizabeth J. McLay, Mrs. P. B. Templeton—Total, 33.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Houstan and servant, J. F. Adams, Capt. E. B. Higgins, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, Capts. Stewart, Ammon and Stearns, Lieuts. Gardner, Joy, Clarke, Gates, Adams, Bendon and Ryder, all of the 3d N. Y. cavalry; Chaplain J. J. Carroll, Assist. Surgeons Dusenbury, Davis, (of 9th N. J. Vol.,) and Lewis, Lieut. Woodworth, F. W. Savage, U. S. N.; Lieut. Jones, W. S. Langdon, Capt. Buckalow, J. W. Paine, P. O. Donaghue, R. S. Kershaw, and 74 in the steerage.

In steam transport *Dudley Buck*, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieuts. E. S. Pullen and C. H. Hayward, Capt. Angle, Lieut. M. C. Runyon, Capt. J. K. Lowe, Capt. Edgar Kissam, Lieut. D. D. Mott, Lieut. James Crossy, Lieut. Getcher, Lieut. F. Mason, Lieut. Jno. [illegible], Lieut. McLain, Capt. Simonds, Capt. Geo. Swords, Jr., Lieut. V. E. Steiger, Lieut. J. Cain, Mr. Ferris, lady and 2 children, Mr. Sullivan and lady, Mrs. Carr and 3 children, Mr. Jessie B. Coleman, Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Capt. Raymond, Capt. Raynor, and 94 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 12 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 40 | Gov. Island.. 4 30 | Hell Gate.. 6 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire City, Baxter, Fortress Monroe, M. O. Roberts; Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Celia, (Br.,) Smith, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships John S. Harris, (Br.,) Harmon, Picton, J. W. Delano; Constellation, Miliken, St. John, N. B., [illegible] Caroll.

Barks Behring, Morse, Boston, V. H. Brown & Co.; Georgina, Reid, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Burns, Havana, Tanjilla & Vining; Union, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, [illegible] & Meyer; Queen [illegible], (Br.,) ——, London, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs Henrietta Grote, (Br.,) Bartlett, St. John, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Lorena, Wade, Elizabethport, Trask & Dearborn; Ella, (Br.,) Thompson, Rio Grande do Sul, Ogden & Lacombe; Southern Belle, (Br.,) ——, Demerara, Joseph Eneas; J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Sheban, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Nassau, N. P., T. A. R. Webster; West, Anderson, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Alice, (Br.,) Lord, Savannah la Mar, Brett, Son & Co.; Blenheim, (Br.,) Harvey, St. John, N. F., J. T. Whitney.

Schooners Harper, Coombs, Boston, Yates & Porterfield; J. W. Congdon, (Br.,) Simmons, St. Kitts and Nevis, J. W. Hubbard; Lightboat, Clark, Frankfort, Me.; Francis, (Nic.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., J. G. Body; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, R. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Philanthropist, Homer, Bucksport, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Gen. Scott, Tapley, Boston, C. M. Barlow; James G. Ramsay, Bateolice, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Cherub, Bailey, Hallowell, Ferguson & Moore; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven; T. B. Hodgman, Prince, Blue Hill, Me., G. L. Hatch; Magellan, Lippincott, Great Mills, Md., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie Taylor, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jesse A. Roorhouse, Thomas, Port Royal; Good Will, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas; Henry Elliott, (Br.,) Douglas, Truro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hound, (Br.,) Carman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; W. Nelson, (Br.,) Branch, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolf; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny; J. S. Buckmaster, Lingo, Frederica, Del.; Mary Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Norfolk, Va., C. H. Pierson; Fanny Fern, Garrett, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Sloop Planter, Freeman, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 4, and Hatteras Inlet 5th, via Fortress Monroe 6th with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 6th inst., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a large side-wheel steamer, having a schooner in tow, bd. S. Aug. 7, off Cape Henlopen, passed a sloop-of-war at anchor.

U. S. steam frigate Richmond, Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, Port Hudson July 25, and S. W. Pass July 31.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 6, via Hatteras Inlet 6th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Ariel, E. F. Devens, Port Royal Aug. 3, Charleston 3d, and Hampton Roads 6th.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans Aug. 1, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had two deaths. Has been 14 ds. west of Sable Island with light west winds and dense fog.

Bark Everetta, (of Andrews,) Wilson, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master. East of the Banks passed two large icebergs.

Bark Augusta, (Ital.,) Paulo, Leghorn May 29, and Gibraltar June 26, with marble, rags and 7 passengers to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Fort de France, (Fr.,) Deshayes, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to Brigham & Co.

Bark Champion, Rich, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Rule, (Br.,) Wilson, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee, &c., to master.

Bark Wilhelm Kisker, (Prus.,) Siebach, Barcelona 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Cienfuegos July 18, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Had N. E. winds the entire passage. 23d ult., off Cape St. Antoine, was spoken by a rebel steamer, who wished to know the bearings of and distance from land. Gave her the intelligence. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, and of Louisiana build, deep laden, "apparently cotton." 6th inst. off Absecomb, was in co. with a loaded schooner, hence, bound south, which had been struck by lightning during the thunder squall of that day, carrying away her maintopmast.

Brig Pioneer, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrne, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Three Cousins, (Fr.,) Bonne, Bordeaux 48 ds., with wine, brandy, etc., to M. J. Fassin & Co.

Brig Activ, (Dan.,) Petersen, Cardiff 48 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Jasper, (of Damariscotta,) French, Baltimore 3 ds., with ship-timber, bound to Boston. Aug. 2, off Cape Charles, Capt. Samuel Priest, late master of the schooner, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. A. Hooper, Handy, Steuben, Me., 12 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Eliza Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Woodrow, Minudi, N. S., 17 ds., with grindstones to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Mary B. Pearson, Low, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Argonaut, Spinnage, St. Johns, N. F., 27 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Hampton, Coombs, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Graham, (Br.,) Graham, Cow Bay, via Holmes' Hole 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Almira, Haskell, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Evelin, Crowley, Addison 4 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Kelley, Newark, for Boston.
Schr. Diamond, Pleasant, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Calais 14 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Comet, Davis, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Jane Fish, Gorham, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber.
Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Taunton, for Albany.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Alexandria, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Undine, Baker, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.
Schr. Charlotte, Arey, Rockland, with stone.
Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Isis, Fuller, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Gen. Scott, Loper, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. J. L. Snow, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Monitor, Bunny, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. Vintage, Chadwick, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. W. E. Genn, Genn, Boston, for Albany.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., light.

Sailed.

7th—U. S. steamer Union.
Ships Edith, (Br.,) War Hawk.
Barks Charles Brewer, La Cayenne.
Brigs Samson, Giraffe, (Eng.,) Napier, (Br.,) Alphion, (Br.,) Emma Ives, (Br.,) Sam. Shephard, (Br.,) Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Achille, (Ital.)
Schrs. Charles Dennis, James Butler, E. M. Farrington, John Gilpin, J. Smith, Phebe, Matlin, (Br.,) J. O. Hulse, J. A. Crammer.
8th—Steamships Hammonia, City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool; America, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Fulton, for Port Royal. U. S. frigate Sabine, for a cruise off New-England.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8—Arr. schr. Yorktown, Wyman, New-York. Cld. brigs Harkaway, Wilson, Montevideo; Elisha Doane, Jones, Cardenas; Sarah Alice, (Br.,) Picton, N. S.; schrs. White Cloud, Leavitt, New-York via Wicomico River, Md.; June, Small, do. via do.